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STRUGGLE OF AFGHAN PEOPLE AGAINST SOVIETS HAILED

AU111207 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 11 Jun 80

["The Afghan People Mount Their Armed Resistence Against the Soviet Aggressors"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA)--The intensive attempts of the Soviet social-imperialists to stamp out the general people's revolt in the occupied Afghanistan have met with the further intensification of the armed resistence of the Afghan people. Now, the occupation troops everywhere in Afghanistan are under allround blows by the insurgent forces which are inflicting heavy losses in troops and military material.

According to the reports, in the province of Konarha, in the zones around the city of Herat etc, there have again been staged fierce fightings. Worthy of mention is particularly the fact that the Soviet troops have suffered heavy losses in the outskirts of Herat. The insurgent forces are concentrated in the mountains around Herat from where they attack the military convoys and Soviet garrisons around this town. According to the recent communiques of the insurgent forces during these days, they have killed and wounded in this region some hundreds of Soviet soldiers, have destroyed 16 tanks and shot down 4 aircraft. A further activation of the insurgent forces has recently been noticed around the Afghan capital of Kabul which the occupation troops are defending with 4 divisions and with more than 2,500 tanks and armoured cars.

Fierce fightings have been staged near Kabul particularly in the mountains Paghman, about 19 km from it, which are fiercely bombarded by the Soviet artillery and military aviation. According to the reports on the Soviet occupation troops have for several times attempted to encircle the above mentioned area but without success because of the constant extension of the military actions on the part of the insurgent forces. It is, likewise, reported the some units of the insurgent forces have succeeded in penetrating into Kabul where they carry out actions against the Soviet occupation troops from time to time. The insurgent forces have found an allround support in Kabul among the local inhabitants who, in many cases, take part in the military actions themselves. The outskirts of Jalalabad, have also been an arena of fierce clashes recently.

Meanwhile, manifestations and demonstrations of protest have been going on in the Afghan cities. In Kabul, for instance, the students and pupils continue to boycott the courses, despite savage repression, numerous arrests and exiles among them.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TEHRAN CONFERENCE

AU111405 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA)--The Albanian delegation, headed by Prof. Sofokli Lazri, which attended the proceedings of the international conference on the verification of the U.S. interventions in Iran conducted in Tehran from June 2 to 5, returned home.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Foto Cami, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries Javer Malo.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ICELANDIC PRESIDENT

AU111919 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Dhimiter Lamani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Iceland, presented his credentials to President Khristjan Elojarn on 9 June 1980. Taking part in the credential presentation ceremony were Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson, Deputy Foreign Minister (Hjorthur Helgasson) and (Arne Tregullesson) director of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SESSION ON NEW PENAL PROCEDURE CODE HELD 10-11 JUNE

AU111713 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Summary] A scientific session was held on 10-11 June in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana on "the political, ideological and juridical meaning of the Penal Procedure Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania--an important factor for the consolidation of socialist legality." The session was organized by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court and the General Attorney's Office. The session was attended by presidents of people's courts, officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prosecutors from all districts and others. The session was also attended by Spriro Koleka, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gaqo Nesho, Tirana district party committee first secretary, and others.

The opening speech was delivered by Minister of Internal Affairs Fecor Shehu. It was followed by the main report of the session: "On certain general characteristics of our penal process in accordance with the new Penal Procedure Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which reflect its Marxist-Leninist and original nature," delivered by Supreme Court President Aranit Cela, who stressed the profound class nature of our penal procedure as a sharp weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat in conducting the class struggle. Aranit Cela also dwelt on problems pertaining to the preservation and deepening of the democratic nature of the penal procedure, stressing that the new Penal Procedure Code reflects and sanctions juridically the successes achieved in this respect. He also spoke about certain tasks facing the investigative and prosecutive organs, as well as the courts, in strengthening the democratic nature of our penal procedure particularly in preserving a correct relationship between the interests of society, the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat on the one hand, and individual citizens on the other.

A number of other reports were also delivered on problems pertaining to the penal process and procedure, both yesterday and in this morning's session. The session was also addressed by Spiro Koleka. He congratulated those present on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Enver Hoxha personally on the important work carried out during the session in clarifying the most important parts of the Penal Procedure Code from political, ideologicaland juridical aspects and through it the entire spirit of the relations of our socialist system, which reflect policy, ideology, economic interests, organization and defense, everything that serves the socialist country.

Minister of Internal Affairs Fecor Shehu in a short speech, declared the session closed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SFRY'S KOSOVAC ON 11 JUNE

AU111821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] On 11 June, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Dragutin Kosovac, president of Sarajevo's Energoinvest engineering organization. He praised the establishment of long-term and lasting relations between Energoinvest and Bulgarian foreign trade and economic organizations, which corresponds with the interests of the ascending development of Bulgarian-SFRY economic cooperation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL M'BOW

AU111921 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 11, (BTA)--Today State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received the UNESCO director--General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

Mr M'bow arrived here today to take part in the third conference of the ministers of education of UNESCO European region, which opens tomorrow. The conference will be attended by the education ministers of all the European states, excluding Albania, and those of the United States, Canada and Israel. The trends in education since 1973 are to be on the agenda and determining the essence in education policies in the eighties. The problems of education will be discussed in the light of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and in the light of the requirements for democratization of education and for its adaption to the needs of society.

At his meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr M'bow specially mentioned Bulgaria's active participation in the work of UNESCO. For his part, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will continue to support the wide-ranging work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Both Mr Zhivkov and Mr M'bow stressed the need to make maximum efforts for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of its positions, for furthering the goals of detente in international relations, for all-round cooperation in the name of a brighter future for the world. Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner for Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EAST BERLIN CONFERENCE

AU101038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Berlin last night. At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the delegation had participated in the conference of secretaries for party-organizational work in the central committees of communist and workers parties from socialist countries. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Milko Salev, BCP Central Committee secretary; highranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee; and by Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN

AU101919 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA)--A general agreement was signed here today by Bulgarian economic organizations and the Swedish grouping AB Bofors, Nobel Kamatur.

The document provides for promotion of contacts between the Bulgarian companies and the Swedish concern in the field of chemistry, especially in the construction of chemical works in Bulgaria and third countries. Joint marketing is expected to be done in the future.

The agreement offers possibilities for mutual technological help, exchange of technical documentation, joint offers for contracting parties in third countries, the latter to come as a result of joint industrial cooperation. Conditions are also ensured for the setting up of joint ventures. The document [words indistinct] by Mr Georgi Pirinski, Bulgarian deputy-minister of foreign trade, and Mr (Ulrik Vienberg), president of the AB Bofors grouping.

ZHIVKOV CONFERS AWARD ON ARTIST 11 JUNE

AU111834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On 11 June, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the people's artist Nikolay Gyaurov the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor, Georgi Dimitrov Order. The festive ceremony at the State Council was attended by Comrades Stoyan Mikhaylov and Milko Balev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture, and chairmen of creative unions.

BLAGOEVGRAD HOLDS TRADITIONAL BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV RALLY

AU111225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 80 p 2

[BTA report from Blagoevgrad: "Rally of Bulgarian-Yugoslav Friendship"]

[Text] Blagoevgrad, 8 Jun, (BTA)--"Peace Fraternity and Socialism"--under this slogan the traditional Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship rally was held here today in Blagoevgrad. This festive rally took place at the "Macedonia" main square of the town. The state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY were raised and the national anthems of the two countries were played.

Asen Risov, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in Blagoevgrad, and Tomo Paracekliev, president of the SAWP in the town of Stip, greeted the rally. On the Bulgarian side, the state folk song and dance company Pirin, the Buffosynchronists quartet and the Blagoevgrad light music band participated in the musical program, while groups and performers from Skopje, Stip and other cities participated on the Yugoslav side.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CRITICIZES FOOD SUPPLY SHORTAGE IN SOFIA

AU101326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial commentary: "These Problems Are Not of Today"]

[Text] Our editorial board carried out an inspection which confirmed the existence of certain problems in connection with the food supplies for our capital, as regards certain foodstuffs. These problems are not new, they have existed for a long time. It is a well-known fact that in order to service the public in a cultured manner, supplies must be regular. What is the situation with supplies in the case of certain basic foodstuffs, however? Only 5 to 10 tons of pork, for example, are delivered to our capital in certain weeks, while we need much more. The variety of so-called "delicatessen" products is limited.

The comrades of the Rodopa state economic trust must improve their packaging material and cigarette papers. Our best supplier is the "milk products" state economic trust, and we have no serious problems with it, except as regards two varieties of cheese--white cheese and the yellow Balkan cheese. The tradesmen continue to package white and yellow cheese in large packages, which is not convenient for the customers.

Our Sofia trade network should no longer tolerate the great damage caused by the "Bulgarian sugar" industrial-agrarian organization through the poor quality packaging material in which we receive its goods. We have already raised the question of applying economic sanctions to these industrial enterprises that supply us with goods in poor quality packaging material. Even worse is the situation with the packaging material of the "cereals and grain fodder industry" state economic trust.

The management of the "fish and fishery products" trust has enough products to introduce variety into the markets of our capital. Fish should be offered in a processed or semi-processed form, and should be packaged in small quantities. The variety should be increased by fresh fish from the Black Sea or from domestic rivers.

There were times when it was hard to buy lemonade in Sofia. Now we have a greater variety of soft drinks on the market. However, our Sofia citizens are deprived of sufficient quantities of Coca Cola, and the structure of what Bulgarian soft drinks are offered should be changed and improved. Soft drinks such as "Altay" "Apple" and "Etur" are not enough. As for the tradesmen, it is no longer important to them which variety of soft drink they are selling, since the price of the bottles has been fixed by the new economic mechanism--it is the same for each kind of bottle. Whether one is selling Coca Cola or soda water, the labor remuneration is the same.

I am convinced that it is the production enterprises that will resolve the future trade situation on Sofia markets. We must establish good relations with them and share responsibility in satisfying the needs of our capital for high quality goods.

Our editorial board is awaiting an answer in respect of the shortage of certain industrial goods which was ascertained during our insepction.

HEAVY RAIN, HAIL CAUSE DAMAGE IN NORTHEN AREAS

AU111935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] After sunny and warm weather throughout the day in Ruse Okrug, strong wind started blowing around 1700 at a speed of more than 100 km/h, accompanied by rain, hail and thunder. The storm continued for about 30 minutes.

Damage was inflicted to the grain crop. In addition, there are broken power lines and damaged poles. The electric power supply for 30 villages and some Ruse districts was cut off. Big trees have fallen roads and traffic on the highway between Ruse and Razgrad was stopped. In Ruse there are fallen chimneys and stone ornaments from houses. There is an energetic struggle to remove the damage. The traffic on the highway to Razgrad was quickly restored. Emergency units are energetically working on restoring the electric power supply to all districts and villages. Life in the okrug is normalizing.

In Vratsa Okrug, there also was strong hail. More than 80,000 decares of fall and spring crops of the agro-industrial complexes in Byala Slatina and Khayredin, and especially of the Knezha scientific-industrial complex, have been heavily damaged. The losses are between 30 and 80 percent. The harvesting of barley and wheat will be aggravated by the fact that much of the crops are lying on the ground. Operational commissions to compensate for damage and save some of the crops have been created.

EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION SESSION OPENS 10 JUNE

AU101414 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Plovdiv, June 10 (BTA)--The 3rd session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe on questions of industrial joint production opened here. Representatives of the governments and the business circles of 20 European states, USA and Canada, observers from Japan, Morocco and some other countries participate in it. In the course of four days 15 papers will be read on the development of forms and trends in industrial joint production. Single problems of cooperation in the production and marketing of engineering, electronic and chemical products, transport equipment, etc, will be analyzed. The possibilities and prospects for setting up joint ventures will be considered. Cooperation with the non-aligned countries will also be discussed. Mr Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, also attends the session.

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received in Varna the leaders of the delegations attending a session of the Academician Todor Pavlov International Marxist-Leninist Philosophical Institute. After positively appraising the activity of the Varna school connected with the topical issues which our party faces in building a developed socialist society, he touches on the implementation of the new economic approach in national economy and on the reformation of the educational system in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 80 AU]

COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly Presidium, today received the members of a Colombian parliamentary delegation which is visiting Bulgaria, under the leadership of (Adalberto Alvarez), chairman of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives. A decoration of the Colombian parliament, the Golden Cross was presented to Comrade Bonev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80 AU]

CONFERENCE IN PLOVDIV--A scientific-technical conference devoted to the subject "The World--An Important Quality Index in National Economy" opened at the food industry institute in Plovdiv. The conference is attended by delegates from Hungary, Poland, the CSSR, the FRG, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The conference will discuss control over the agricultural goods processing industry. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80 AU]

CONFERENCE ON TERMINOLOGY--A 2-day working conference of specialists from the socialist countries on standardization and unification of terminology and of measurement units in publications has begun in Sofia. The conference was opened by Vladimir Simeonov, deputy chairman of the press committee and editor in chief of the books publication section. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 10 Jun 80 AU]

CPCZ'S HULA LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD111542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, Presidium federal vice premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Moscow today. He will have final talks with Nikolay Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the coordination of the economic plans of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in 1981-85.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

Talks With Husak; Activities

LD092338 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Prague--Talks between Gustav Husak, Communist Party Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak president, and President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus opened here on Monday.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations in political, economic, cultural and other spheres, and stressed the importance of consultations on international topics and of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Gustav Husak and Spiros Kiprianou agreed that possibilities exist for further deepening of relations in all fields, and affirmed the resolve of both sides to develop their friendly relations and cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

They also exchanged views on ways of solving the Cyprus question, and voiced concern that real progress has not been made in the negotiations between the two communities on Cyprus and in talks on the issue on the international forum. The need was stressed to continue the efforts to solve the question with the participation of all the states concerned, in agreement with relevant U.N. resolutions.

The two statesmen also discussed other international topics and agreed that it is necessary to refrain from all steps which would lead to the further worsening of the situation. They underlined the need to continue the process of detente and seek elimination of the existing hotbeds of tension in the world.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Earlier in the day, President Kiprianou laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill.

The visit to Czechoslovakia of President Spiros Kiprianou was described by President Gustav Husak as a major step towards further deepening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of their peoples and their common effort to strengthen peace and security of nations.

In his toast at a dinner he hosted in honour of the Cypriot president, Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovakia is sincerely interested in the further consolidation and development of the results of bilateral cooperation.

Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou spoke in his toast about the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia, and said the Government of Cyprus is ready to work for further expansion of bilateral relations in the spheres of politics, economy, culture and trade.

The problem of Cyprus is a (problem) of invasion and occupation, he said, adding that the Turkish side recently undermined the latest initiative of the U.N. secretary general concerning resumption of negotiations between the two communities. The Cypriot Government now must decide what steps to take in the United Nations for a settlement of [words indistinct].

As regards the Soviet proposal, endorsed in the toast proposed by President Gustav Husak, President Kiprianou said that the Cypriot Government always supported the convening of an international conference on Cyprus, believing it to be one of the best ways of dealing with the problem, especially in view of the latest developments. The people of Cyprus will continue their struggle for freedom and for the establishment of an independent, federative, territorially undivided, sovereign, united and nonaligned country. Such a state would be to the benefit of the Greeks and the Turks in Cyprus, and would be a peace bridge in the sensitive region (of the) eastern Mediterranean, Kiprianou said.

He added that in this effort, the Cypriot people have the support of many friendly countries, and are grateful in this respect to Czechoslovakia and its people. The president [word indistinct] high appreciation about the creativeness and diligence of the Czechoslovak people, and said he was deeply impressed by their constructive endeavour.

Husak Dinner Toast

AU1111140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Toast by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at dinner in honor of the Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, held in Prague on 9 June 1980: "Gustav Husak's Speech"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Kiprianou, esteemed Cypriot guests, dear friends, comrades:

I very gladly take this pleasant opportunity to express my sincere joy over the chance to welcome wholeheartedly on CSSR territory in the name of the Czechoslovak people, the government and in my own name our dear guests--Mr President of the Republic of Cyprus with his wife and entourage.

Mr President: We welcome you in our country as a distinguished statesman and as highest representative of the brave Cypriot people, as a close collaborator of your country's outstanding son, the late President Archbishop Makarios. We greet you as a representative of a friendly state which deservedly enjoys respect in Czechoslovakia and whose people are close to us through their glorious history, the determined struggle for the freedom and independence of their country and against foreign oppression, and through their longing for peace and friendship among nations.

Mr President: We regard very highly your visit, which is the first visit of a head of the Cypriot state to Czecholsovakia in the history of our mutual relations. We are convinced that it will constitute another important step toward deepening the traditional friendship and cooperation between our countries for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Cypriot people and of the joint efforts to consolidate peace and the security of nations.

We are very glad to be able to note on this occasion that irrespective of the differences in our social systems relations of friendship and of multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other areas have developed between out two countries in the course of the past years. We assess positively the fact that there are frequent contacts between our countries' political representatives, between government members. We appreciate the fact that economic cooperation is developing successfully, that mutual trade exchange is expanding. Cooperation between parliaments and social organizations and in the area of culture and education is developing intensively. We welcome the fact that the treaty basis of our mutual relations is expanding.

We are sincerely interested in further consolidating and developing the positive results of mutual cooperation. We proceed from the conviction that this cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, is in full accordance with the interests of the Czechoslovak and Cypriot people and contributes to the efforts to strengthen peace and progress in the world. This was fully confirmed by the talks we have opened today, which showed a wide identity or closeness of view on most questions under discussion and which were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. What we regard as the most important thing is the fact that the talks have revealed the interest and identical will of the two sides to further consolidate and develop mutual relations and cooperation.

That applies both to the development of bilateral political contacts and cooperation and to mutual consultations and exchanges of views on topical international political problems. There also exist prerequisites and possibilities for contacts in the field of science, culture and in other areas. We proceed from the conviction that the results we have achieved in our relations so far represent a good basis for their further successful development.

Esteemed Mr President: Your visit to Czechoslovakia is taking place at a time when the situation in the world, when the relations among states are going through a very complicated period. The policy of reactionary imperialist forces in the United States and other Western states, which embarked on the course of aggravation of tension and escalation of armament, poses a threat to peace and to the peaceful life of nations, to the development of international cooperation and to the positive results achieved in the process of the relaxation of international tension, results that have yielded a lot of good for the nations of Europe thanks to the constructive efforts of socialist and a number of other countries.

Our talks have shown that both our countries regard the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security as the main and determining prerequisite for the further development of our nations and of mutual cooperation. The CSSR bases its foreign policy, the priority task of which is to create and ensure the best possible conditions for a calm and peaceful life and for the building work of our people, on a firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which is the most reliable guarantee of our state's independence, sovereignty and security. In our foreign political activity we are consistently guided by the principle that in the present-day world there is only one sensible, passable and acceptable road--peaceful coexistence of nations with different social systems, which corresponds to the interests of all nations; the road of political dialogue, of the continuation and further development of the process of lessening international tension, of developing international cooperation, the road toward halting feverish armament and toward disarmament. That is why we resolutely condemn the irresponsible and hazardous attempts of the imperialist and militarist forces of the United States and their Beijing allies to instigate crises in international relations and to risk a war catastrophe in the pursuit of their hegemonist power ambitions.

We are convinced that the further continuation of the process of international detente on our continent is in the intrinsic interest of the people of all European states. We would like--and our efforts and the efforts of our allies will be aimed in this direction--the forthcoming meeting of representatives of signatories of the final act of the Helsinki Conference in Madrid to be prepared and to take place in such a way as to play a significant positive role in this respect.

We share, Mr. President, the view presented by you at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly that disarmament is the most urgent global problem and that the ultimate goal should be a gradual and complete disarmament under effective international control. The CSSR, together with other countries of the socialist community, strives consistently for the adoption of concrete measures aimed at limiting armament and at disarmament. We support the constructive realistic proposals concerning these issues put forward again and again by the Soviet Union. We are ready to negotiate on any realistic acceptable disarmament proposal.

A concrete and constructive program aimed at achieving this goal is represented by the proposals contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact of May this year. These proposals which show the way to further detente, to disarmament and to the security of nations are further convincing proof of the deeply peaceful nature of the socialist countries' foreign policy and correspond fully to the joint efforts of progressive and peace-loving forces to transform Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation.

The government and the people of the CSSR highly value your country's contribution to the policy of peaceful coexistence, its efforts to strengthen confidence and international cooperation and to develop relations with the countries of the socialist community.

We have always stood firmly on the side of the Cypriot people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of their country and against foreign interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus. We regard as a suitable forum for the solution of those problems the continuation of talks between representatives of the two communities living in your country. We resolutely reject and condemn the incessant maneuvers of the imperialist forces against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. We express our appreciation for and fully support the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Cypriot Government.

We are fully in favor of a just political settlement of the Cypriot problem, a settlement that would ensure the full independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. We share the view that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the dismantling of foreign military bases on the territory of your state would facilitate the solution of the Cypriot question but would also aid in an improvement of the overall situation in the Mediterranean. In seeking a passable road for a political settlement we continue to regard as fully topical the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. We believe that also measures designed to bring about military detente in the Mediterranean and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and friendship among nations would significantly contribute to strengthening the security of Cyprus and of all states in the region as well as to joint efforts to deepen the relaxation of international tension.

Esteemed Mr. President, esteemed Cypriot guests: Allow me to express in conclusion the conviction that your visit to Czechoslovakia, our meetings and talks will become a new impetus for the further development of fruitful Czechoslovak-Cypriot cooperation and of friendly relations between the people of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus. We wish the friendly people of Cyprus a happy life and prosperity in conditions of lasting peace.

Exchange of Awards

LD111834 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak awarded president of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou the Order of the White Lion, 1st class, with a chain, in appreciation of his contribution to the development, strengthening and expansion of allround Czechoslovak-Cypriot cooperation.

Gustav Husak praised the work of Spiros Kiprianou as a representative of the heroic Cypriot people, and collaborator and follower of the late President Archbishop Makarios.

He expressed solidarity with the Cypriot people in its struggle for independence.

Pr´sident Kiprianou expressed gratitude for the support and solidarity expressed by Czechoslovakia and President Gustav Husak to Cyprus, and presented the Czechoslovak president with the highest Cypriot state award--the Order of Makarios.

Departure for GDR

LD111836 Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--President of the Cyprus Republic Spiros Kiprianou left here for the German Democratic Republic Wednesday, after a three-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was seen off by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak party, government and Federal Assembly representatives.

Shortly before departure the two presidents held a final round of talks in which they voiced the conviction that the visit of the Cypriot president will help promote mutually beneficial relations and provide new impulses in all fields of cooperation. They appreciated that the talks showed identity or closeness of views on all major world issues.

A joint communique was adopted at the close of the talks.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1030 GMT on 11 June carries a live report from Ruzyne Airport in Prague on the departure of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou. The report notes that Kiprianou is seen off by "Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak and others."]

GDR'S SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS, TOURS REGION

Talks With Indra

AU111410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Visit of GDR Deputies; Official People's Chamber Delegation, headed by H. Sindermann, received by A. Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly Chairman"]

[Excerpt] Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, and other members of the official delegation of the People's Chamber were received on 9 June by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman. [paragraph continues]

The reception was attended by Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head; CSSR Federal Assembly Deputy Chairmen Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav SRB and Michal Zakovic; and other representatives of our supreme body of representatives. Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador, was also present.

Comrade Alois Indra informed the GDR deputies how the working people in our country are succeeding in fulfilling the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. He stressed that despite certain difficulties, the positive development of our national economy continues and that the living standards of our population are improving correspondingly. He pointed out the significance of the recently adopted set of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economy management after 1980 for the elimination of existing shortcomings and for the utilization of all reserves in the Czechoslovak economy, and also pointed out the need to deepen socialist integration, cooperation and specialization within the CEMA framework.

He then explained the basic lines of the work of our Federal Assembly and its chambers and committees in the legislative, control and initiative spheres. He dealt with the Federal Assembly's role in the perfection of our legal code; with the control of government activities; and with other topics forming the contents of the joint and independent sessions of the chambers of people and of nations.

He also mentioned the international contacts of our supreme body representatives, the development of bilateral relations with the parliaments of socialist countries, the exchange of parliamentary delegations with the capitalist states and the developing countries, and the activities of our representatives in the Interparliamentary Union. In this context he appraised cooperation with the GDR's People's Chamber in all international forums and he underscored the necessity of a coordinated course in the socialist countries in pushing through the conclusions of the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw.

In conclusion Comrade Alois Indra positively appraised the present results of the mutual CSSR-GDR cooperation, in which the contacts of the two parliaments hold a significant place, and he expressed the conviction that the visit of the GDR People's Chamber delegation will contribute toward their further expansion.

Comrade Horst Sindermann expressed thanks for the ardent reception given to his delegation in our country and declared that its visit will provide yet another impetus for the development of comprehensive relations between the GDR and CSSR.

He then spoke of the present domestic-political and economic situation in the GDR and of the successes being achieved by the GDR's working people in realizing the program of the Ninth SED Congress. He explained the main measures with which the GDR's party and state bodies reacted to the current conditions of national economic development, influenced primarily by the growth of raw material prices on the world markets. In doing this he particularly dealt with the tasks concerning the more rapid application of science and technology to practice, the management of industrial combines, capital construction and the rationalization of labor in the GDR's plants and enterprises. He recalled the significance of coordinating the national economic plans of our two countries, and the extensive cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological spheres, as well as the rich and varied collaboration in ideology, education, culture, medical care and sports. He then showed how the bodies and deputies of the People's Chamber participate in the solution of most important problems.

He also briefly mentioned the GDR'S international-political activities, particularly its assistance to developing countries.

After the cordial and comradely talk the guests signed the visitors' book and inspected the building and conference halls of the Federal Assembly.

Visit To Central Bohemia

LD112306 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The visiting official delegation of the G.D.R. People's Chamber led by its chairman Hoerst Sindermann, went to the town of Kladno in central Bohemia on Wednesday, accompanied by first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Jan Marko and G.D.R. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gerd Koenig.

Members of the delegation were welcomed by chief secretary of the Communist Party Central Bohemian Regional Committee Vaclav Hajek and later were acquainted with the Poldi Sonp II plant, the most modern steelworks in Czechoslovakia producing more than 400,000 tons of high-quality steel annually.

The plant's director Miroslav Dlouhy informed the G.D.R. guests of the extensive modernization of the plant which has been going on since 1974, and pointed also to the results of friendly cooperation between Kladno workers and steel workers from Brandenburg and other plants in the G.D.R.

Horst Sindermann highly appreciated the results achieved by Poldi Sonp workers as well as their efforts for deepening internationalist relations with the G.D.R. working people. After returning from Kladno to Prague the delegation left later today for a visit to Bratislava.

Arrival in Bratislava

LD112307 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bratislava--The visiting official delegation of the G.D.R. People' Chamber, headed by its President Horst Sindermann, arrived here for a two-day stay.

The delegation is accompanied by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, First Deputy Chairman Jan Marko and G.D.R. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gerd Koenig.

CSSR PART IN CONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET GAS NETWORK EXPLAINED

AU101757 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Lumir Hrudka article: "We Are Building in the Soviet Union"]

[Summary] "This year the Soviet Union will deliver to Czechoslovakia 8.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas. This precious raw material and source of energy will substantially reinforce our fuel-power base. Our gas industry has witnessed an unprecedented development. The transit of the vast quantities of gas from remote deposits is made possible in part by the Soyuz gas pipeline, which is 2,750 kilometers long and connects Orenburg with the western Soviet border. Numerous Czechoslovak enterprises have taken part in its construction and some of them continue to work on Soviet territory."

Czechoslovak enterprises are currently working at three localities. The projects are all designed to serve a smooth operation of the gas pipeline. Employees of the Vokd Ostrava enterprise are building 200 apartments and a shopping center near the Pallasovka compressor station. The last apartments should be completed this July. The second construction site is Frolovo where the Stavoindustria Banska Bystrica enterprise is building a repair shop for a 500 kilometer-long section of the gas pipeline. The technological equipment is supplied by the Inpro Prague enterprise. The project is drawing to its completion and should be handed over to the Soviet partner by the middle of this year. The central repair plant for the entire Soyuz gas pipeline in Kamyshin is also being built by Czechoslovak enterprises. The magnitude of this project can be illustrated by the fact that the repair center will employ 2,000 people. The industrial construction Brno enterprise is in charge of construction of the project while the Inrpo Prague enterprise is responsible for machinery and equipment. A Czechoslovak enterprise--the ground construction Banska Bystrica enterprise--is also building a housing project for the employees of the Kamyshin plant. It will consist of 600 apartments and the first tenants will start moving in next year.

FINANCE MINISTER LER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

ID111316 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Interview with Finance Minister Josef Ler by unidentified television reporter--live or recorded, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, the draft final account for last year which you have submitted in the name of the federal government was today approved by the deputies. What, in your opinion, are the lessons our economy can derive from this account, from the work you undertook prior to submitting the government bill.

[Answer] The state final account is extremely vast and sums up very concretely the results of the work of thousands of enterprises and organizations. The experience accumulated is most valuable, and we shall have to use it in our work. I would say, above all, that the facts contained in the state final account fully confirm the depth and topical nature of the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on this year's targets. Second, I would say that some of the experience gained in the analytical work is already enshrined in the system of measures to improve planned managment after 1980. Third, I would say that we arrived at these conclusions gradually and that is why a number of these things have been incorporated in the conclusions of the plan and budget for this year. For instance. I would like to mention a number of concrete examples which, though not immense, nevertheless exist. For example, we have a system of comprehensive analyses on which the state final account is based. It has been proved that the procedure we have chose, namely our desire to make a critical assessment of the work of factory collectives and divide them, so to speak, into three categories (?depending) on the results attained, has been proven right, and that this encourages in enterprises what I would call a really good endeavor not to drop into a worse category. But this assessment has proven to be stricter than in previous years. We intend to continue along these lines, but at the same time we must concentrate also on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, because under the system of measures we intend to appraise in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the contribution of enterprises cumulatively.

This means appraising not how they are fulfilling the annual plan, but how in this context they are fulfilling and securing the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This will introduce some new aspects into the comprehensive analysis.

Second, we are considering how to evaluate even more objectively the merits of enterprises by the choice of a system of indices which would be capable of comparing individual enterprises and revealing their reserves in raising efficiency. We must arrive at a state of affairs when the comprehensive analyses result in a lesser extent of administrative work. We have not managed to achieve this so far, but the task is still before us.

We must arrive at a situation in which enterprises which did not work strictly according to plan should receive a certain amount of assistance from superior bodies, so that, I would say, a bad mark given to an enterprise would also be a bad mark for its management, starting with ministries down to the production and economic units, so these annual comprehensive analyses provide such ideas on how to proceed in future. Let us take the aspect of economical management.

In this sphere we are gradually intensifying our work. Until now we have found no better instrument than a certain limitation of funds, and within this framework we are endeavoring to evaluate objectively expenditures at various levels of management. Even though we still have great reserves in this, we can in no way be satisfied with the present situation.

[Question] And there is a great deal of noise around this, isn't there?

[Answer] Yes, there are those who feel they have been wronged, or who say that others receive more, and that this is not justified. So this task of an objective evaluation is definitely facing us, but we also notice that all this is having an impact, even though at times not as strong and intensive as we would like, and that is why this year, for instance, we (?raised) certain limits while curtailing a number of others. As regards service cars, where certain results have been achieved in reducing consumption of gasoline we are still not satisfied with the way this is influencing the total number of cars, so we have again adopted a number of measures for this year aimed at ensuring that the number of service cars not drop to the 1975 level. [as heard]

[Question] Comrade Minister, it appears that the pressure for greater efficiency, greater economy in every sector will continue by means of this entire financial system.

[Answer] Yes, continue and intensify. We started to introduce sanctions for bad quality work in what I would call a more intensive form than in the past. This year we are going even further. Until now internal rejects have been excluded from this. These internal rejects--those inside an enterprise--will be affected in the same way as external rejects, returns, compensation for faulty products and so forth. But last year also showed to us that a great deal needs to be done in the economic-legal sphere.

For example, individual management levels now have the required authority to specify their warranties so that the warranty period for a final product should be in accordance with the warranty period of subcontractors, and that is where there are still considerable discrepancies. The producers of final products feel that they are being wronged, so all this has to be put in order, and last year brought a number of new ideas in this sphere.

I would say that there is a great deal of what I would call partial but very significant experience, but the fundamental lessons to be learned from last year, which was an extremely complicated year for reasons well known, have been incorporated in the relevant government decisions, the budget, the system of measures, and now they have to be fulfilled very consistently, or rather elaborated and ensured.

CSSR: OFFICIAL REVIEWS RESULTS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU111405 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Eng Vaclav Filip of the government committee for questions concerning the planned management of the national economy: "What 2 Years Have Brought Us; Findings From the Implementation of the Comprehensive Experiment Concerning Efficiency and Quality Control"]

[Excerpts] The comprehensive experiment concerning efficiency and quality control has been implemented since the beginning of 1978 in 12 economic production units with 150 enterprises and organizations and almost 500,000 employees.

In 1978 the results of the comprehensive experiment were assessed positively. After the second year of the experiment's application it can be said that its results again confirmed its positive character. The basic trends of the experiment's impact that manifested themselves in 1978 continued. The experiment had a positive influence on the approaches and thinking of the executives by accentuating efficiency and aided the attainment by and large of favorable economic results, even though at the beginning of 1979 the creation of resources was adversly affected by the energy supply situation.

More Attention Paid to Deliveries

The cumulative results achieved by the experimenting economic production units in plan fulfillment in the past 2 years are favorable. That is borne out by some data on the fulfillment of selected indexes. Deliveries for capital investment projects and for the domestic trade and exports to socialist and nonsocialist countries were exceeded. The actual performance, too, was higher than enjoined by the plan. The share of overall and material costs in the adjusted performance was lower than anticipated by the plan and, on the other hand, profitability in relation to the production assets and profits were higher.

As regards foreign trade, the experiment has prompted the enterprises to begin to pay more attention to the foreign price they achieve. The intentions of the experiment as regards exports were not manifested in export efficiency especially at those places where there were persisting fundamental problems connected with a saturated market, the demanded high quality, a [demanded] high technological standard of production including prompt servicing and so forth.

The Share of Better Quality Products Is Rising

The experimenting economic production units are achieving a substantially higher share of goods in their production volume that are rated by the testing board as 1st quality grade. The results confirm that the new distribution system of wage funds, their division into a basic and an incentive segment dependent upon the actual performance and upon the profitability of production assets, notably reinforces the economic production units' material interest in raising overall efficiency and quality. [paragraph continues]

However, the closer and longer-term dependence of the wagefunds upon the achieved results not only intensifies the [wage] instruments' stimulative effect but places at the same time higher demands on their correct application.

The results achieved by the experimenting economic production units in 1979 also had a favorable impact on the development of wages. Compared with 1978, the average wages in those economic production units grew 3.5 percent while labor productivity measured in terms of actual performance grew 6.8 percent and actual performance 7.8 percent. The set ratio between labor productivity and average wages was observed by eight economic production units while four failed to adhere to it.

When the results of 1979 are compared with the 1979 plan the actual performance was exceeded by 1.7 percent and profitability in relation to the production assets 3.5 percent. This, together with the fulfillment of [other] indexes determining the wages, made it possible to exceed in the experimenting economic production units as a whole the planned increases of average wages by 0.7 percent. The labor productivity plan was fulfilled 101.8 percent.

The experiment had a positive effect on raising the quality of managerial and organizational work. It also deepened the influence of the general directorates on technological development, capital investment construction, foreign trade, supplies of materials and technology and on the wage policy.

However, there are still reserves in the economy of the experimenting economic production units. That is confirmed for instance by the complaints about faulty products. Even though the volume of recognized claims dropped by Kcs90 million in comparison with 1978, they still reached the amount of Kcs617 million. The volume of recognized claims submitted by foreign consumers even increased from Kcs40 million in 1978 to Kcs48 million in 1979, and the costs caused by the claims increased from Kcs100 to Kcs112 million.

The evaluation of the application of the comprehensive experiment concerning efficiency and quality control in the 1978-79 period as well as the stage of the drawing up of the plan for 1980 has confirmed the correctness of the experiment's principles, which were incorporated into the set of measures for perfecting the planned management system of the national economy after 1980. The lessons drawn from the evaluation will at the same time facilitate the implementation of the set of measures when issuing instructions and regulations concerning its execution.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON LEGAL STANDING OF CHURCH, RELIGION

In the item entitled "Legal Standing of Churches, Religion Clarified," published in the Czechoslovakia section of the 10 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page D 6, the following correction should be made.

On page D 8, a dropped passage should be added to the second sentence in the fourth paragraph, to read: "Four weeklies totalling more than 250,000 copies, 20 monthlies totalling 150,000 copies, and 4 bimonthlies and 3 quarterlies, totalling 100,000 copies, are beirg published in the CSSR"

BRIEFS

FODDER ACREAGE IN NORTH MORAVIA--This year perennial fodder crops will be harvested from 55,343 hectares in North Moravia. Fodder will also be mown from 78,000 hectares of meadows and pastures in the region. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

LEUSCHNER VIEWS CARTER STATEMENTS ON SALT

DW111515 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1334 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter told U.S. journalists that his government had not given up hope that the SALT II treaty concluded with the Soviet Union will come into force. What do we have to think of such statements by the U.S. President? Guenter Leuschner comments:

We wonder what the U.S. President really means by this term hope, because after all, it is a year next week since the SALT II treaty was signed. The fact that it was impossible in these twelve months to put SALT II into force is solely due to the United States, as everyone knows. First, it took months for Washington to start the ratification process. Then it was delayed for months, and finally it was President Carter himself who in early 1980 made the fatal decision to suspend the debate in Congress. His dubious argument: Afghanistan.

The enemies of any arms reductions could not have found better support. And what do we have to think of the statement made just two days ago by the spokesman of the government party, Carter's party, in the Senate that in 1980 SALT would not even be discussed by the Senate? There can be no doubt that all this has not only frustrated many hopes but as an additional negative factor has adversely affected and increasingly affects the political climate. Nobody would be happier than we if we could see in Carter's statements that a change in Washington's stance is forthcoming, in the sense, for instance, of what former U.S. Secretary of State Vance said recently that SALT II would have to be in the focus of a circumspect and sensible U.S. foreign policy. But hope alone will not bring about such a change. It is the President of the United States who could and should do more. He would have to revoke his fatal decision on the discontinuation of the ratification debate. That would be the first concrete step. He would have to ask Congress to use the time which is left to the elections for concluding the ratification debate. He would have to do everything in his power for this vital treaty which, after all, bears his signature.

That would be a topic of the election campaign, which should be a worthwile subject, in the interest of the American people and all other nations. In this way general but empty phrases could be turned into deeds. But nothing of the kind was contained in the President's speech. Instead, Carter, while talking about hope for SALT, advocated another annual increase in arms spending by 4 percent in real terms, although no additional means can be allocated for urgent domestic tasks as a result. Hope for SALT and at the same time more expenditures for the arms race--this is a contradiction. We will have to fear that the noncomittal statements made by the U.S. President do not spell an energetic change in Washington's attitude to SALT but much rather are supposed to reassure those in the United States and abroad who increasingly urge such a turn to reason. So, regrettably there is no reason as yet to hope.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENT ON U.S. COMPUTER FAILURE

AU110847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 80 p 5

[NOE. commentary: "Incalculable"]

[Text] For the third time in 7 months, a computer in the command center of the U.S. air defense triggered a false alarm.

Strategical nuclear bombers were automatically prepared for the "counterstrike" when the computer feigned "a USSR missile attack". The incalculable computer assumes a macabre dimension in view of the incalculability of certain politicians across the "great pond". The West European public reacted with bewilderment to the systematically recurring false alarms. The FRG paper UNSERE ZEIT voices this concern with the question: "Who protects us against the 'protective power' United States?"

CYPRUS PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MEETS WITH HONECKER

LD111324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--The President of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, arrived in the GDR at noon today on state visit lasting several days. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Also present were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Erich Mueckenberger and Paul Verner; deputy chairmen of the Council of State, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann and other members of the Council of State, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other GDR public figures.

The friendly words of welcome exchanged by Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou expressed the close relations between the two states. Young pioneers presented the president and those accompanying him with bouquets of flowers. The flags of the two countries waved. A guard of honor of the National People's Army presented arms and several thousand GDR citizens gave the guest a cordial welcome at the airport.

President Kiprianou is accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolaos Rolandhis; ambassador to the GDR Angelos Angelidhis; director of the president's office, Charis Vovides, head of the foreign minister's office, Alecos Chambos, and other officials.

Erich Honecker escorted Spiros Kiprianou to the car in which they drove through the GDR capital to the guest's residence.

Received by Honecker

LD111552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, **general** secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Berlin on Wednesday afternoon received Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, for a first friendly talk. In the course of the meeting at the State Council building both statesmen expressed their conviction that their talks will impart fresh impulses to the development of the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Cyprus.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou concurred that, especially in view of the acute international situation, an exchange of views on international problems and on ways to solve them is of particular importance.

At the beginning of the meeting Erich Honecker, on the decision of the SED Central Committee, conferred on Spiros Kiprianou the "Grand Star of International Friendship". The award was made in recognition of his services to understanding and friendship among the peoples. President Kiprianou expressed his warm thanks for this high honor. "I am extremely grateful for the great honor and am truely moved. Through me tribute is being paid to the struggle of the people of Cyprus."

Afterward the Cyprict head of state conferred the Makarios 3 Order, the highest distinction of the Republic of Cyprus, on Erich Honecker. He expressed his cordial thanks for the award thus: "It is a great tribute to the contribution made by the GDR people to the cause of peace, the safeguarding of international security and understanding among the peoples."

Afterward the official talks between Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou began. On the part of the GDR they were attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the Republic of Cyprus, Karl Wildau.

On the part of the Republic of Cyprus they were attended by Foreign Minister Nicos A. Rolandhis, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus in the GDR, Angelos Angelidhis, the director of the president's office, Charis Voividhes, and the head of the foreign minister's office, Alecis Shambos.

STOPH RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

ID111334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received the Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade, Ricardo Belen Cabrizas Ruiz, for a friendly talk in Berlin today. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, tribute to the high level of the fraternal relations and the positive development of cooperation between the two countries was paid.

Both politicians highlighted the great importance of the recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in Havana for the further expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In this connection they described the results of the coordination of the economic plans and the signing of the long-term trade agreement for the period 1981 to 1985 as a firm basis for the further development of bilateral relations.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ARNDT MEETS WITH FINNISH PRIME MINISTER

ID112322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Helsinki (ADN correspondent)--GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt, who is now in Finland, met with Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto for a discussion in Helsinki on Wednesday. During the meeting the two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the good development of relations between the GDR and Finland. They regarded this as an example of a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with difference social systems.

The representatives of the two states agreed that it was necessary to make every effort to continue the process of international detente and to extend it to the sphere of military detente.

Both sides stressed the dangerous nature of the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The implementation of these plans would invoke great dangers for the security of all nations.

The politicians reaffirmed their readiness to further develop relations between the GDR and Finland in the interests of peaceful co-existence in Europe.

FINNISH MILITARY ATTACHE HOLDS RECEPTION

AU062032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 2

["Finnish Military Attache Gave Reception"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Col Aimo Heinaro, military, naval and air force attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Finland, gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday [4 June] on the 62d anniversary of the Finnish defense forces. His invitation was accepted by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, as well as National People's Army generals and admirals including Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin. Also present were Kuuno Konkonen, the Finnish ambassador, and other ambassadors accredited to the GDR and military attaches and personalities of GDR public life.

DOHLUS, PZPR'S WERBLAN SPEAK AT MEMORIAL DEDICATION RALLY

LD071526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Dresden--An impressive rally attended by 4,000 GDR and Polish citizens at Crostwitz, near Kamenz, today marked the inauguration of the redesigned memorial to soldiers of the Second Polish Army killed fighting for the liberation of Lusatia at the side of the Soviet Army in April, 1945. A 6-meter high concrete stylistic eagle's wing designed by the Dresden sculptor Johannes Pesehel has been added to the monument.

At the rally speeches were made by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The memorial which the inhabitants of Crostwitz, neighboring villages and Polish citizens helped to refashion, is dedicated to the memory of the 2,000 Polish soldiers who died a hero's death fighting for the liberation of this part of Lusatia. The rally was attended by 200 Polish war veterans and delegations from the Soviet Army.

Horst Dohlus stressed in his speech that it will never be forgotten that the Polish Army had an important share in the Soviet Army's victory over fascism at the decisive front of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

"Their glory, the glory of the Soviet soldiers and the glory of the German and Sorb antifascists will live forever in the hearts of the citizens of our socialist country." The GDR is fulfilling its duty to do everything to ensure that no war would ever again emanate from German soil, Dohlus said.

Andrzej Werblan stressed that the monument will remind future generations that the path of liberation of Polish soldiers under the legendary General Karol Swierczewski led through this region.

"On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish central state authorities I would like to thank the authorities and population of Dresden Bezirk for their tribute to those who brought freedom to this region, and laid the foundation stone for the friendship of our peoples, for the cooperation of our states." The ties uniting People's Poland and the GDR are of inestimable value. "We should pass them on from generation to generation as an inalienable legacy and great historic achievement. May this monument be a lasting symbol of patriotism and socialist internationalism."

More on Werblan Speech

AU1016301 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 7 June unveiling of a monument at Crostwitz near Dresden in the GDR to commemorate the battles of the Second Polish Army in 1945]

[Text] Speaking at the unveiling ceremony, A. Werblan recalled that in April 1945 the Crostwitz area had been the battle site of the 90,000 soldiers of the Second Polish Army, which, together with the Soviet comrades in arms, had brought freedom to the German people. He spoke of the historical importance of the victory over fascism and stressed that, thanks to socialism, a breakthrough had been made in the long history of Polish-German friendship. The dark records of the past had been closed and the best traditions of cooperation between Polish and German democrats and revolutionaries had been revived.

The Odra-Nysa border, A. Werblan continued, has brought our peoples more closely together in the past 30 years. It is a border of friendship and cooperation and a symbol of peace. Very soon we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Zgorzelec treaty. We have created new relations between our countries and have extensively developed political, economic, cultural and tourist cooperation. That is our common achievement and strong evidence of internationalism, which honors and gratifies us. We continue to strengthen our cooperation by following the line of our parties and the common decisions reached by our leaders Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker.

Discussing the present international situation, which calls for a resolute struggle to stem the forces of war, A. Werblan recalled that the Paris meeting of the communists and the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, which had held a jubilee session in Warsaw, had aired their views on the subject not so long ago.

Like the GDR and other socialist states, People's Poland is consistently implementing and will implement the policy of peace and continues and will continue to strengthen the potential of our community, A. Werblan said. That is the unshakable line of our policy as confirmed and developed by the Eighth PZPR Congress. That is the aim of all the efforts of our people and of the initiatives of our state.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE THANKS GDR FOR SOLIDARITY

AU1018181 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "PLO Representatives Pays Tribute to the GDR's Effective Solidarity--People of Palestine Are Struggling Against Imperialist Machinations"]

[Text] The head of the PLO representation in the GDR, Dr Isam Kamil Salim, has expressed the PLO's high esteem for the GDR's consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. On behalf of his liberation organization, he thanked the SED, the government and all citizens especially for the efficient aid reaffirmed during the "week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples" concluded on Sunday.

According to the PLO representative, the situation in the Middle East region has been aggravated yet again in view of the policy of threats and blackmail of Israel and its imperialist allies. The ruling circles of Israel are stepping up their course of oppression and annexation in order to prevent implementation of the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine. [paragraph continues]

He emphatically reaffirmed the stance of his liberation organization that peace in the Middle East is only possible on the basis of respect for UN decisions. "The growing international recognition of the PLO by more than 100 UN member states reflects the fact that as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian peoples it cannot be circumvented."

HOFFMANN SPEAKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS, ARMY PREPAREDNESS

AU071415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Rainer Funke report: "National Peoples Army, NVA, Successfully Fulfills Military Class Assignment; Tasks in the Army and Border Troops; Yardstick; Fighting Strength and Combat-Readiness; Solid Preconditions Created"--Speech given by GDR Minister of Defense Heinz Hoffmann to party activists of the NVA, Border Guards and civil defense on 4 Jun]

[Text] Commanders, political workers and the secretaries of basic organizations from troop elements, staffs and groups of units attentively followed a speech by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. The minister analyzed the international political and military situation and underscored that the most aggressive imperialist quarters are doing all they can to change the balance of power in their favor. All actions of the United States and of its NATO partners--the intensive arms program, the Brussels missile decision, trade restrictions and other boycott measures, the construction and development of military, naval and airforce bases, the naval deployment in the Persian Gulf and the U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea--all these are activities of a global strategy of aggression, he said.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the Politburo member concluded, we shall also in the future do all we can to protect socialism and to continue the detente policy. In the spirit of Lenin we combine an active peace policy with the ability to resolutely repulse any aggressor.

The speaker proved that solid prerequisites for this exist. A resolute and vigorous struggle to enhance and stabilize the state of combat-readiness was conducted by all troop units in the first half of the 1979/80 training year.

Troops and Staffs Trained Thoroughly

It was possible at a verification exercise of the land forces to grant the regiments "good" marks. The airforce as well as the anti-aircraft missile troops have met the requirements in the exercises. It was possible in the People's Navy to simulate conditions close to combat conditions, complexity and effectiveness, primarily in training at sea. The results for the border troops and civil defense also indicate that the class assignment for the protection of socialism is being honorably fulfilled. It is important to generalize systematically the multifaceted forms of comradeship-in-arms relations that have developed and proven their worth between troop elements and groups of units of the NVA and the Soviet Army and to continue them at a higher level.

Personal Example of the Communists

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann described the safeguarding of a consistently high fighting strength and combat-readiness as a decisive criterion of political work in the armed forces. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, preparing for the 10th party congress involves strengthening the influence of the party organizations concerning all aspects of political and military life--on the masterly command of leadership and combat techniques, the exemplary execution of military tasks as well as a high degree of organization of the entire military daily life.

Consolidating single command, class education, the further development of socialist relations among the collectives as well as an improvement of the service and living conditions are turning out to be features of primary importance. It is indispensable for each commander and political worker to challenge the army members, but also to be a real comrade for them, to cultivate close contacts with them, know their views and to consider their proposals and suggestions.

The minister asked the communists to develop through their personal example at the head of their collectives new mass initiatives for the strengthening of socialist national defense. All this first and foremost must be reflected in the further fashioning of the class awareness and moral-fighting qualities of the army members and border soldiers. It is important to deepen the concept-of-the-world content of political education and to intensify combat training. It is necessary to master even better the equipment, technical equipment and weapons; their maintenance and overhaul must be perfected on the basis of rational techniques; military discipline must be further enhanced and the material and financial means must be employed even more effectively and thus thriftily.

"For this we need," the army general stated, "such an affinity between each party organization and the nonparty army members and civilian employees, such a radiant power that will make it possible to spread an atmosphere of creative and disciplined struggle in all combat collectives for the strict fulfillment of the tasks assigned for the training year."

In doing so, an increasingly significant role attaches to competition, to conduct it successfully implies defining precise targets, to apply vivid forms for comparing performances and for exchanging experiences and for evaluating what has been achieved exactly and justly. In the army, Heinz Hoffmann stressed, socialist competition also is a form of the exertion of power and active participation in the fashioning of our state.

Always at the Side of Our Brothers in Arms

In a declaration of intent to Erich Honecker, adopted with stormy applause by the party aktiv meeting, it is said: "More united and serried than ever, we stand by the party of the workers class, its Central Committee and by you [familiar form of address used] our general secretary. As communists we are resolved at all times to meet the greater demands leveled on socialist national defense. It is our unanimous determination under the slogan 'the best for the 10th party congress,' coined at the 12th Central Committee session, to strengthen untiringly the fighting strength and combat-readiness and to fulfill any combat assignment of the party honorably. We are ready, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal armies, to defend peace and socialism with dedication and reliability."

More on Military Preparedness

LD052304 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann emphasized on Thursday the need to raise the National People's Army fighting strength in such a way as to enable it to meet its military assignments under complicated conditions.

The member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee said during a lecture at Karl Marx University that GDR workers should not lose sight for a single moment of imperialism's maneuvers aimed at increasing confrontation.

The forced arms race by NATO and its closest allies shows that these enemies of detente obviously think that the cold war is the better way to stabilize the capitalist system, he said.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO MUECKENBERGER ON BIRTHDAY

AU101415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of greetings sent by the SED Central Committee to Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, on the occasion of his 70th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 70th birthday.

On your day of honour you look back on a life which for more than 50 years has been dedicated to the struggle of the workers class against imperialism and militarism, for the liberation of the working people from capitalist exploitation and oppression, the struggle for socialism and peace.

As a young man you learned from the class struggle that the workers class can only fulfil its historic mission if it struggles against the enemies of the working people in an organized and determined fashion. This made you join the ranks of the Socialist Workers Youth in 1942 as a mechanic apprentice, and the Social Democratic Party of Germany at the age of 17. In those years you participated in many class struggles and gained revolutionary experience and steadfastness.

In the difficult times of the Hitlerite dictatorship you courageously fought fascism, struggled for the just cause of the workers class and the people. Neither prison nor concentration camp broke your fidelity to the cause of the workers class and your conviction about the victory of our just cause.

In those times of the antifascist resistance fight you had close links with the comrades of the KPD in your hometown of Chemnitz. In the common work your firm conviction that the cleavage in the workers class must be overcome and that the creation of its unity on a revolutionary basis is the decisive prerequisite of its victory was formed.

Thus it was only logical that after the smashing of fascism and the liberation of our people by the glorious Soviet Army you belonged to the officials of the SPD who alongside Otto Grotewohl, Otto Buchwitz and Friedrich Ebert fervently advocated the creation of workers class unity on a revolutionary basis, together with the communist class comrades. In the foremost rank of the struggle for the antifascist-democratic and socialist development, you earned lasting merits as secretary of the committee for the creation of unity between the SPD and the KPD, in what was then Chemnitz Bezirk.

Since the founding of the SED you have been working in responsible functions of the party and of our workers and peasant state. You have been actively and indefatigably employing your knowledge and skills for the victory of socialism in our republic.

As Kreis secretary of the SED in what was then Chemnitz, as first secretary of the Sachsen and Thueringen leaderships, as first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, as secretary of the Central Committee for agriculture and as first secretary of the SED Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk leadership, you contributed to the development of our party, to the implementation of our party's policy directed at the well-being of the people, to the all-round strengthening of our workers and peasants power.

Enjoying the party's confidence you became Central Committee member and Politburo candidate at the third party congress. Since the fifth party congress in 1938 you have been a member of the Politburo. In all these years you have contributed all your strength in the collective party leadership to elaborating our party's policy and successfully implementing it for the benefit of our people.

After the eighth party congress in 1971, the constituent meeting of the Central Committee elected you chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. In this post you earned great merit in boosting the party's militant strength, in further consolidating its unity and cohesion.

As an unbending communist and an ardent internationalist you always advocated fraternal friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR. As president of the society for German-Soviet friendship, you had a great personal share in the formation of a friendship that has taken deep roots between the citizens of our socialist states and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Enjoying the people's confidence, you have been a deputy of the People's Chamber for 30 years, Presidium member since 1971 and chairman of the SED faction since 1980. As representative of the people and as member of the Presidium of the National Council of the GDR's National Front you had an important share in the all-round strengthening of our workers and peasants state, the further improvement of socialist democracy and the strengthening of state discipline.

True to the antifascist traditions of our party and our state, you have been doing valuable work for many years as member of the Presidium of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR and as member of the General Council of FIR, the International Federation of Resistance Fighters.

Dear Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, on your day of honor we thank you with all our hearts on behalf of the party for your indefatigable work for the benefit of our socialist state and its citizens.

We wish you the best of health, creative strength and all the best in your personal life in the future, too.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee, Berlin, 8 Jun 80.

ADN-KYODO COOPERATION AGREEMENT COMES INTO FORCE

LD061224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A contract on the further development of cooperation between ADN and the Japanese news agency KYODO came into force today. The agreement, signed by ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke and the president of KYODO, Takeji Watanabe, provides for an expansion of the exchange of news and photographs and other forms of cooperation.

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV ARRIVES FOR JOINT EXERCISE

LD111026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The commander in chief of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces has arrived in Hungary. Marshal Viktor Kulikov is to view the commanding and cadre-leading exercise performed by the designated units of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Southern Army temporarily stationed in Hungary. The 1-week exercise, which will end on Monday, is being held in accordance with the annual training plans.

KADAR MEETS BCP'S LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA

LD111246 Budapest MTI in English 1153 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI)--On Wednesday in Budapest, First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee received Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, currently on an official friendship visit in Hungary. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, too.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD111826 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 11, (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and president of the State Planning Committee, conducted talks in Budapest between June 9 and 11. During the discussions they established that goods exchange between the two countries has developed dynamically in the 1976-80 span and this extends a good basis for coordinating the Hungarian and Romanian plans for 1980-85.

At the end of the negotiations the partners signed a protocol regarding the coordination of their national economic plans for the 1980-85 period. The document provides for an over 40 percent increase in the bilateral trade as compared to the long-term goods exchange agreement for the 1976-80 span. The deal will further expand mutual supplies of traditional items between Hungary and Romania. Mutual deliveries of machine engineering products will continue to play a significant role in the two neighbouring countries' goods exchange traffic.

The protocol covers the achievements so far of production cooperation and specialization between Hungary and Romania as well as outlines their forthcoming tasks in this sphere. Production cooperation and specialization between Hungary and Romania will especially expand in the areas like vehicle industry, office machine production and machine tool engineering. Production specialization will also play a considerable role in several branches of chemical industry like rubber industry, pharmaceutical and plant protective production.

Nicolae Constantin conducted talks also with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Romanian Joint Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation. The Romanian delegation departed on Wednesday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Frydenlund Talks With Wojtaszek

LD111315 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 10 Jun 80 p 17

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA correspondent Ole Ludvig Nymoen report: "Frydenlund in Warsaw; Discusses Nuclear Arms and Afghanistan"]

[Text] Warsaw--The question of how to break out of the crisis that has arisen since the Russians' invasion of Afghanistan and start real negotiations between East and West was a major theme of the talks between Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and his Polish host Emil Wojtaszek in Warsaw on Monday.

On Sunday, Frydenlund began a 3-day official visit to Poland. After laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, he began talks at the Polish Foreign Ministry. Norway has stressed how important it is to start negotiations on tactical nuclear arms in Europe. The Poles are concerned to hinder further military escalation. In their opinion, the best course of action for NATO is to refrain from implementing the resolution adopted at the meeting in Brussels in December last year on the upgrading of tactical nuclear arms in Europe.

Frydenlund said that the differences between East and West over this upgrading were small, and that it ought to be possible to bridge the gap. The NATO resolution contains a clause which states that American missiles will not be deployed for the next 3 years. And this time ought to be used for negotiation.

The ministers were agreed that there is no alternative to the process of detente, and that it must continue despite the uncertainty created by the invasion of Afghanistan. Both Norway and Poland attach great importance to the meeting in Madrid, in the fall, on security and cooperation in Europe. Norway also gives its support in principle to the Polish proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe, which in general outline is much the same as a French proposal, but there are differences on individual points.

France wants a disarmament conference that will embrace the area from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains, whereas Poland adheres to the phraseology in the final document from Helsinki, which states that the geographical area affected only stretches 250 km into the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe wants the conference to cover nuclear disarmament, but nuclear arms are not mentioned in the French proposal.

Received by Jablonski

LD111406 Warsaw PAP in English 0916 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 June, PAP--President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski received today the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund.

Received by Babiuch

LD111407 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 June, PAP--Prime Minister Edward Babiuch received today the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund.

Wojtaszek Banquet Speech

AU111313 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Report on speech delivered by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, at the 9 June Warsaw dinner in honor of Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] PAP--In the afternoon, Minister Emil Wojtaszek gave a dinner in honor of Minister Knut Frydenlund and the persons accompanying him. During the meeting the two ministers delivered speeches.

While cordially welcoming the guests, Minister E. Wojtaszek emphasized that the present visit was another step in developing Polish-Norwegian contacts. Friendship between the two peoples and states has rich traditions; it has been consolidated in the common struggle against the Hitlerite invador. The battle for Narvik, whose 40th anniversary was recently jointly commemorated, was its symbol.

While referring to the fact that Poland and Norway had engaged in a fruitful political dialogue in the "cold war" period, the speaker expressed satisfaction that that dialogue contributed to the detente process in Europe, a process that resulted in the signing of the Helsinki document. In recent years, the Polish-Norwegian dialog has broadly and intensively developed.

Poland, the minister said, has always been interested in maintaining broad contacts with all countries and has spared no effort to keep the mechanisms of the East-West dialogue working on all vital international issues. We consider the maintenance of the dialogue that acts as a bridge between us, as of particular importance in the present rather difficult period in international relations. We watch with concern and anxiety the formidable shadows on the detente process, that has been so beneficial to European peoples. The decisions and steps leading to an escalation in the arms race are threatening with particularly dangerous effects.

Polish foreign policy is subordinated to the cause of preserving peace in the world and of consolidating international security and cooperation, the speaker stated. Our firm will to preserve peace and to consolidate the detente process has been manifested in a number of initiatives and concrete moves. From the tribune of the 8th PZPR Congress, Edward Gierek moved that the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, proposed by the socialist states, be held in Warsaw. The minister also referred to the recent proposal made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact to convene in the nearest future a summit meeting to eliminate the existing hotbeds of tension in the world and to strengthen mutual confidence and international security. The minister concluded by expressing confidence that the present talks would contribute to a better mutual understanding and cooperation.

Frydenlund Banquet Speech

AU111303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Report on speech by K. Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, at the 9 June dinner given in Warsaw in his honor by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] PAP--Minister K. Frydenlund spoke with approval about the talks held during his present visit. [paragraph continues]

While referring to the old traditions of the Norwegian-Polish political dialog and to its pioneering features in the fifties, the minister stated that it paved the way for the conviction that detente was an indispensable process. International contacts are now deepening at various levels, and this is a useful and welcome situation.

While referring to the present difficult period in the international situation, the speaker stated that political detente had found no parallel in the military sphere. We are now witnesses of the continuing arms race. The crises and critical situations in the world emphasize the fact that detente cannot be restricted to Europe alone. Under such circumstances, the importance of further developing East-West contacts and relations is constantly growing. In this context, the minister emphasized the importance attached by the Norwegian side to the present visit to Poland.

Poland, the speaker emphasized, has played a key role in the efforts toward a rapprochement between East and West. We have also noted with great interest the Polish initiatives taken recently to continue the detente process. Wherever our opinions did not coincide, we exchanged views frankly.

The minister emphasized that in the present situation it is important to strive for real talks on arms control and disarmament, and for positive results in the talks on the balanced reduction of armed forces in central Europe. He also emphasized the importance that the Madrid meeting should have for cooperation and detente in Europe on the basis of all states consistently striving for the observance of the principles of the Helsinki document.

The minister concluded by expressing satisfaction with the successful development of Norwegian-Polish relations and emphasizing, among other things, the vigorous development of mutual economic and cultural relations.

Frydenlund Departs

LD111758 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 June, PAP--The foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, Knut Frydenlund, ended his official visit to Poland this afternoon. He was seen off at the Warsaw airport by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU101300 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 80 p 6

["The PSOE Delegation Visited Poland--Talks in the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) led by J. Carvayal, member of the PSOE Central Committee Executive Commission, visited Poland from 5-8 June at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation included Senator F. Moran; Deputies J. Bueno and J. Barranco; and M. Pastor, worker of the PSOE Central Committee foreign department.

The delegation had talks in the PZPR Central Committee and was received by J. Łukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. It met with E. Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs, and with Central Committee Secretary J. Waszczuk. It also met with members of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee and of the All-Poland Peace Committee.

DURING THEIR MEETINGS AND TALKS THE SIDES DISCUSSED THE PROBLEMS OF MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT, AND STRESSED THE NEED TO CONSOLIDATE THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL DETENTE, TO MAKE IT IRREVERSIBLE AND TO REINFORCE IT WITH MILITARY DETENTE.

THE SIDES DREW ATTENTION TO THE IMPORTANCE OF HOLDING THE MADRID CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CSCE STATES IN A CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT.

The PSOE delegation listened with attention to a report on PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek's proposal on holding in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The sides agreed in their evaluations that the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, is not conducive to ensuring the security of states, but that it helps aggravate international tension and increase the risk of war.

The sides declared themselves for effective measures to ensure the security of states at an ever descending level of military confrontation. The two parties were in agreement that it is necessary to work for a return to the atmosphere of trust and consultations, and to promote nuclear disarmament. In that connection, they stressed the importance of the ratification and implementation of the SALT II accord, and of negotiations on medium-range missiles and on solving situations that may cause increased tension. They agreed that this must go hand in hand with efforts to ensure conditions of equality and mutual security. The sides also stressed the importance of cooperation among all peace forces in order to create a favorable international atmosphere and to promote disarmament and detente.

JABLONSKI, BABIUCH, JARUZELSKI ATTEND SPYCHALSKI FUNERAL

LD111734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The funeral of Marian Spychalski, former chairman of the Council of State, marshal of Poland, was held at the Powazki military cemetary today. Along with the family of the deceased, top-ranking members of party and state, Henryk Jablosnki, Edward Babiuch, Wojciech Haruzelski, Stanislaw Kania and Wladyslaw Kruczek followed the cortege. Representatives of political parties, the Sejm, the union of fighters for freedom and democracy, Ministry of National Defense, and the Polish Scouts Union paid their last tribute. Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered speeches reciting Marian Spychalski's life and recalling his services to the country.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS ON NATIONAL HERITAGE AT PLOCK

AU101640 Warsaw TRUBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonksi, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the State Council, at the 7 June function to mark the 800th anniversary of the Stanislaw Malachowski Lyceum, in Plock]

[Text] Speaking during the celebrations to mark the 800th anniversary of the Plock Lyceum, H. Jablonksi reflected on the role of tradition in the life of the nation. Ludwik Krzywicki, a graduate of the lyceum and an outstanding sociologist, devoted much attention to that issue. Referring to Kyzywicki's ideas, H. Jablonski stressed that now when the workers class is the leader of the nation, we must not cut the ties linking us with the past, even though we are building a society that is different from the previous ones. On the other hand, we have to discriminate between what was the weakness of the nation and what was its strength and the strength of its culture.

"We continue to evaluate the past phenomena by the role they played in the epoch that produced them," H. Jablonski continued. "We not only should--we must--do that because the leading class--if it cares for the nation's interests as a whole--is the heir to its traditions and to the achievements of the previous generations, regardless of what class helped to create those achievements. Under present conditions our ties with past traditions are not a hindrance; they are a crucial source of our nation's strength, an important element of its personality and an inspiration for our endeavors to make the largest possible contribution to the achievements of all mankind.

"That is why Plock's fine traditions and participation in the development of our national culture are a common heritage of all of us. While paying the homage due to progressive features of our national past, we ask the present and future generations of our nation to creatively continue that past."

'SOCIAL POLICY' COMMISSION NOTES HOUSING SHORTAGES

LD112344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] --An inter-commission team of deputies dealing with the implementation of social policy met in Warsaw. Despite conditions which were more difficult than expected last year, many essential tasks in the sphere of social policy have been fulfilled. Earnings in the socialized economy have increased by more than 9 percent. Incomes from social services have increased by 17 percent. And more than 44,000 million have been spent to improve working conditions and labor safety.

An intensification of efforts aimed at supplying the home market with goods in general use was noted appreciatively. It was also reported that last year many new cultural centers, including 100 public libraries and 134 houses and centres of culture, were completed. At the same time attention was drawn to the failure to implement tasks in the sphere of housing construction. Last year 284,000 dwellings were handed over for occupancy, that is 56,000 fewer than planned. The shortage of service and trade centers in new housing developments, the growing number of people on housing waiting lists, the lack of a sufficient quantity of places at kindergartens, the worrisome state of the completion of hospital investment projects, and the shortage of medicines and of medical equipment and apparatus were also mentioned. The deputies (?put forward) numerous proposals designed to improve this state of affairs.

SEJM COMMISSIONS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT REPORT

LD120124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs at yesterday's session accepted the government's report on the fulfillment of last year's budget in the portion concerning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the discussion the deputies stressed the importance of unity of action by the socialist states and of continuing the dialogue with states with different social systems on subjects of detente and curbing the arms race.

The Sejm Committee for National Defense also accepted the government's report. A resolution was passed expressing the conviction that this year too the Ministry of National Defense will continue previous undertakings in the sphere of strengthening the country's defenses and the combat readiness of the armed forces.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECALLED, OTHERS APPOINTED

AU091256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Jun 80 p 2

["Report on Personnel Changes"]

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the ministers concerned, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Magister Eng Boleslaw Graszewski from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Metallurgy, and Eng Witold Konikowski from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Communications. The chairman of the council of ministers thanked the recalled officials for their work at the aforementioned leading state posts.

On the motion of the minister of chemical industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Prof Dr Eng Edward Grzywa undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

Edward Grzywa was born in 1933 to a worker family in Graboszyce, Bielsko Voivodship. He graduated as an engineer in chemistry. He was appointed extraordinary professor in technical sciences in 1973, and ordinary professor in 1978. He began his professional career in 1957 in the Oswiecim chemical plant, his last post having been head of the scientific research unit. Between 1966-72, he was head of the heavy organic synthesis institute in Blachownia Slaska, and between 1972-75 he was head of the technological progress department in the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Up to 1978 he was head of the organic industry institute in Warsaw, and before his present appointment he worked as director of the industrial chemistry institute in Warsaw. He has been professor of the Warsaw polytechnical school since 1974.

NEW FIRST SECRETARY FOR LESZNO VOIVODSHIP APPOINTED

LD112254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee was held in Leszno today. During the meeting, attended by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, the implementation of the Politburo resolution of September 1978 on modernization of foreign trade was discussed.

The plenum replaced the first secretary of the Leszno Party Voivodship Committee. Stanislaw Kulesza resigned from this post due to ill health. Mieczyslaw Solecki, formerly first deputy minister of agriculture, was appointed the first secretary of the Leszno Voivodship Party Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--PAP--On 9 June Aboubacar Kaba, newly nominated ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to Poland, arrived in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIAN CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOV

Zhivkov Rally Speech

AU101327 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 80 p 1, 2

[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, at a Bulgarian-Romanian friendship rally held on 7 June 1980 at the Congress Hall of the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends and comrades: May I be allowed, first of all, to express our most sincere gratitude for the warm, fraternal hospitality accorded to us in the Socialist Republic of Romania. I am speaking on behalf of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in expressing this gratitude. We are deeply grateful to the citizens of Bucharest, of Cluj-Napoca and of Sinaia and to all those who welcomed us in such a cordial manner wherever we appeared. (prolonged applause)

I would like to express particular gratitude for the kind words addressed to the BCP, to our people and our country by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is also an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement. (stormy and prolonged applause, cheers)

On behalf of the members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation and on my own behalf I would like to state that we are very much pleased with our present visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as with the results achieved during this visit, results, which will raise the friendship between our two countries and peoples to an even higher level. (prolonged applause)

More than once I have had the opportunity to speak about the deep roots of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. I cannot help saying a few words on this subject again, although I realize that this will be no news to you.

Only a few days ago thousands of people from all parts of Bulgaria gathered to climb the Okolchitsa Peak in the Balkan mountains, which are well-known from the history of the 19th century insurrection movement and from the partisan struggles, in order to pay tribute to the great deeds of Khristo Botev, our poet and revolutionary.

You know very well who Khristo Botev was.

Botev found shelter here, on Romanian soil, when he was a refugee.

He wrote his most ardent verses, his inflammatory articles, pamphlets and newspaper stories in this country.

He rallied a group of Bulgarian patriots into a revolutionary detachment in this country and from here he sailed for insurgent Bulgaria, where he found death and immortality in the ranks of the struggle.

Khristo Botev expressed his "credo" in the following verses:

"I believe in the one and only sacred communism, which is the sole remedy for the ailments of society."

Mihai Eminescu, the great Romanian poet, in turn launched that ardent appeal: "Destroy that depraved system of greed and injustice--that system which divides us into rich and poor!" Guided by their communist parties our two peoples proved worthy of their great sons. They truly destroyed "the depraved system of greed and injustice."

They believe in the "one and only sacred communism."

Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory they are successfully building a developed socialist society.

Can there be a more solid foundation of friendship and cooperation between two peoples? (stormy and prolonged applause)

The historically established relations between our revolutionary, liberation, workers and communist movements, our geographical location and the thousands-of-years-old neighborhood, as well as our membership in CEMA and in the Warsaw Pact Organization--these are exceptionally important prerequisites and opportunities for increasingly active and fruitful cooperation and for an exchange of experience in socialist society.

I cannot fail to stress with particular satisfaction that we are making ever better use of this opportunity and that we are increasingly expanding and intensifying the Bulgarian-Romanian, political, economic and cultural relations.

The relations between the BCP and the RCP are constantly expanding. The contacts between our governments, parliaments, social organizations, and between Bulgarian and Romanian provinces are very active.

The Ruse-Giurgiu heavy machine building plant is growing. We have started with the construction of the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele water power plant. Specialization and production-sharing, particularly in the leading economic branches, are expanding.

Our exchange of goods is growing rapidly. During the 1976-80 period it will exceed R1.2 billion. During our visit we agreed that our exchange of goods should more than double during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Our regular meetings and summit talks, which have already assumed a traditional character, play an important role in this fruitful development. Whenever I speak about the dynamic development of mutual relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples; whenever I talk about the expansion and intensification of our friendship and cooperation, I would like to note once more in this connection and expressly mention the great contribution of my personal friend, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (stormy and prolonged applause, cheers)

We communists, do not think only of the present of our cooperation, but also about the future of this cooperation. We are constantly striving to keep pace with the stormy development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We are striving to keep pace with the demands of the epoch in which we are living, and we are doing this, among other things, by discovering and applying more progressive new forms of cooperation.

The exceptionally important agreements we signed during our present visit are a result of this striving. I have no doubt that these agreements will contribute to the upsurge and prosperity of our two countries. At the same time they represent a realistic contribution to the consolidation of the power and unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community--which is the main and decisive revolutionary force of our time, the indestructible mainstay of socialism and peace throughout the world. (stormy applause)

Comrades: We have visited this hospitable, Romanian country many times. We know your capital, we know a number of your provinces and cities. During each visit we have discovered new, interesting aspects of your country's life. Your successes have always filled us with gratification and joy. This applies to our present visit as well.

We cannot fail, above all, to express our admiration for the great elan and efforts with which Bucharest succeeded in restoring the damage caused by the earthquake. The capital of Socialist Romania is expanding and becoming more and more beautiful. (applause)

Our delegation also visited the beautiful town of Cluj-Napoca. Its historical and cultural monuments told us about the ancient history of this place, while the industrial enterprises, which we visited there as well as in Bucharest, are an eloquent expression of the achievements of the Socialist Republic of Romania. (prolonged applause)

From this rostrum, I would like most sincerely to greet you, dear Romanian comrades and to express our gratification at the great deeds you have accomplished and are still accomplishing. (stormy prolonged applause, cheers of "hurrah"!)

Our delegation most sincerely wishes Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the comrades of the party and state leadership, and all working people in our neighbor country--Romania--success in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions; we wish them new successes in building a comprehensively developed, socialist society. (stormy and prolonged applause, cheers, "hurrah!")

I am convinced, comrades, that most of you attending this rally are well acquainted with contemporary Bulgaria. With 35 years of socialist system our people have transformed their motherland into a developed industrial-agrarian country. We have achieved great successes in improving our living standard, in science, culture and education. (applause)

We are proud of our achievements. We are proud of our party and of our workers class, of our agricultural toilers, of our scientists and artists, of our people's intelligentsia. We are proud of all this because these successes of our country are the results of the Bulgarian people's talent and heroic labor. However, our successes would have been impossible if the party, the government and the entire people did not rely in all their varied activities upon the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist CEMA member-countries.

Naturally, whenever we talk about the successes achieved we should not forget the difficulties our people have overcome along their path and the obstacles we still have to overcome. Each great new endeavor demands efforts, perseverance and struggle against inevitable difficulties. This is the law of life. Our people are confidently marching forward toward their future. They are advancing with courage and daring.

Next year, comrades, we will be holding the 12th BCP Congress. As you know, party congresses are festive days for the communists and for all our citizens. However, in order to celebrate a holiday we must, above all, work hard and well before it. This is what we are doing now. We are working with perseverance to celebrate our glorious party's congress in a worthy manner. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Comrades: It is 35 years since that day when the courageous Soviet soliders hoisted the red flag on the ruins of the former Reichstag. This was a glorious victory of the first socialist state in the world, which was the only one at that time. It was a victory of the worldwide workers class and of the working peasants, a victory of universal socialism. It was, at the same time, a great victory of freedom and progress in general, which had been trampled upon and threatened with destruction by Hitler's fascism.

The world has been living without wars for as long as 35 years. Naturally, the most varied social factors and forces deserve credit for this. The main contribution, however, was undoubtedly made by the rising worldwide socialist system and by the shift in the balance of forces on the world scene to the advantage of socialism. [paragraph continues]

Today the whole world knows one truth; Socialism and peace are indivisible. Socialism is the struggle for peace. Socialism is a mainstay of peace. If our continent lives in peace today, it is not due to any mystic prayers for peace, or to NATO's "peace-loving spirit", but to the increased power of the international communist and workers movement, to the struggle of all progressive forces and peace-loving forces throughout the world, and above all to the Warsaw Pact Organization, whose 25th anniversary we recently celebrated. (stormy and prolonged applause)

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is against the division of the world into military blocs. We are ready to liquidate the existing blocs in Eurcpe, but to liquidate them simultaneously. This is the well-known joint stand, the stand, which we, the members of the Warsaw Pact Organization once again and in the most responsible manner confirmed at the recent Warsaw meeting. To disarm one-sidedly, however, in the face of NATO, which is constantly rearming and to rely only upon appeals for peace--this would mean for us to leave the fate of peace and socialism in the hands of NATO, in the hands of imperialism. We consider all events in this world from the point of view of Marxist-Leninist theory, from the stands of class approach. We apply class criteria to all these events. We remember what Marx taught us in this connection. His instruction reads as follows: "The experience of past shows that a neglectful attitude toward the fraternal alliance which must exist among the workers of various countries and must inspire them to strongly defend each other in the struggle for their liberation is punished by the total defeat of their divided efforts."

It is from a class point of view that we regard the present troubled and quite completed international situation. The deterioration of the international atmosphere is a result of the policy and actions of the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles. These circles returned to the path of confrontation and are trying to dictate. They are trying to resume the armaments race and the atmosphere of "cold war." The facts are well-known. I would like to mention only the main ones. In the first place NATO adopted a decision to increase its military expenditures in May 1978. Secondly, the United States began to protract, and then postponed the ratification of SALT II. Thirdly, at the end of 1979, under pressure from the United States, a decision was adopted to produce U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them on the territory of Western-Europe. Fourthly, the United States started building up forces for operational interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Fifthly, after the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, the United States began to blackmail and threaten that country. The attempts to import counterrevolution in Afghanistan began and efforts were made to liquidate the achievements of the April revolution in that country.

At a recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Organization Political Consultative Committee we, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with the leaders of the other, fraternal socialist countries put our signatures upon a jointly adopted declaration. This declaration is a document of exceptional importance in which we once more confirmed our firm resolve to persist in the struggle for the consolidation of security and for the development of cooperation in Europe, as well as for peace in the world, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for stopping the armaments race, and for disarmament. (stormy and prolonged applause)

I can assure you, dear Romanian friends, that our country will continue to devote energetic efforts to the defense and consolidation of detente in Europe and for the strict observance of all tenets of principle contained in the Final Helsinki Act.

The Madrid meeting scheduled for the autumn 1980 must and can play an essentially important role in this respect. We attach great importance to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact Organization states to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. This initiative is a new expression of our constructive approach in searching for ways and means of avoiding military conflicts and for achieving mutual understanding and lasting peace on our planet.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently supported and is still supporting the liberation struggle of the peoples against imprialism, colonialism and racism. We regard the nonalined countries' movement as a considerable progressive factor in contemporary international relations and we think that its role will continue to increase in the discussion and solution of the basic problems of our contemporary world, as well as in the consolidation of peace and international security.

Comrades: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is well known for its consistent, peace-loving policy, for its contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace. We are pleased with the fact that our capital Sofia on several occasions hosted a number of friendly, international meetings. Last year, in 1979, it gladly welcomed the delegates of the "Banner of Peace" international children's assembly, which, under the slogan "Unity, Beauty, and Creative Work" rallied the thoughts, aspirations and creative efforts of children from all over the world. This year, in 1980, Sofia will host a great new, peace-loving event--the world parliament of peoples for peace will meet in our country. (applause)

In consistently struggling for peace we resolutely declare ourselves in favor of removing the hotbeds of international tension. We cannot gloss over the Middle East problems. We cannot be indifferent to the tragic fate of the Arab people of Palestine. The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria remains unchanged. We are for the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, for the implementation of the Palestinian people's irrevocable rights, including their right to create their own state and we are in favor of insuring the sovereignty and security of all states situated in that area. We support the right of the people of Iran to freely and independently decide upon their historical fate.

Bulgaria is conducting a constant, principled and constructive policy in the Balkans, a policy whose basic goal consists in consolidating peace, good neighborliness and mutual trust in that part of the world. This is not only a noble task but it is a thoroughly realistic one and is in conformity with the vital interests of all our peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its active contribution to the preservation and consolidation of security in the Balkans, to understanding and cooperation among the Balkan peoples. (stormy and prolonged applause)

A general assessment of the development of our contemporary world shows that the international communist and workers movement, the progressive and democratic forces, and the universal revolutionary process have achieved and are achieving new successes despite the counteraction of the imperialist forces and reaction. Loyal to the Marxist-Leninist ideas, to the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, the BCP will continue to work indefatiguably for the consolidation of the unity of and for the expansion of the militant force and influence of the international communist and workers movement, for rallying all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear Romanian friends: This rally represents a moving new expression of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. We are firmly convinced that the present visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to your country and the talks we held, as well as the documents we signed, will enrich the friendship between our two peoples--a friendship which we highly appreciate. (stormy and prolonged applause)

We would like to thank you most sincerely for the warm, comradely atmosphere and for your kindness, for the cordial feelings you demonstrated throughout our entire stay on Romanian territory. We are leaving with new impressions and with an even stronger conviction that the development of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation is in the interests of both the Bulgarian and Romanian people, in the interests of the socialist community countries, in the interest of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world. (stormy and prolonged applause, cheers and "hurrah")

Long live our Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and may it prosper! (stormy and prolonged applause, "hurrah", cheers)

Long live the cooperation between the BCP and the RCP; between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania; between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and may it develop! (stormy and prolonged applause, "hurrah", cheers: "RCP-BCP!")

Long live peace! ("hurrah", stormy and prolonged applause, cheers)

Long live communism! ("hurrah", stormy and prolonged applause, cheers: "RCP-BCP!").

Communique on Visit

AU1011148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 80 p 5

["Text" of joint Romanian-Bulgarian communique on BCP First Secretary Todor Zhivkov's visit to Romania, signed in Bucharest on 7 June]

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 3 and 7 June 1980.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him toured industrial units and cultural establishments, where they were briefed on some of the Romanian people's achievements in socialist construction. They met with party, state and civic aktivists, and with working people of the municipalities of Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca. The distinquished Bulgarian guests everywhere extended a warm and particularly cordial reception, as an expression of the feelings of sincere friendship and esteem mutually felt by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and by the party-state leaders of the two neighborly socialist countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath at the "Monument of Heroes in the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Fatherland and for Socialism."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended in Bucharest the opening of the exhibition "The Achievements of the National Economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," which presented the multifaceted successes of the Bulgarian people in building the developed socialist society.

A Romanian-Bulgarian friendship rally was held in Bucharest, at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered speeches. The rally expressed the firm determination of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continuously develop and deepen their traditional friendship, fraternal cooperation in all areas and close cooperation in the international arena, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks were held during the visit between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding, friendship and esteem, and were attended by:

For Romania: Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Vasile Marin, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and director of the chancery of the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister secretary of state and adviser of the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Petre Duminica, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Vasile Sandru, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Bulgaria: Comrades Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Yahiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and adviser to the BCP Central Committee first secretary; Dimitur Metodiev, member of the BCP Central Committee and adviser to the BCP Central Committee first secretary; Petur Danailov, member of the BCP Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Khristo Dorchev, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During their talks, the sides briefed each other on socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the 12th RCP Congress decisions and their implementation, the successes attained in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the international activities of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the BCP's and the Bulgarian people's appreciation for the noteworthy results attained by the Romanian people in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the material and intellectual standard of the working people, and in implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism, as well as for the active contribution made by the Socialist Republic of Romania to the cause of socialism, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported on the implementation of the 11th BCP Congress decisions on building the developed socialist society, and on the foreign policy activities of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the great appreciation of the RCP and the Romanian people for the noteworthy successes attained by the Bulgarian people in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the material well-being and intellectual level of the working people, and in implementing the BCP program and the 11th party congress decisions on building the developed socialist society, as well as for the active contribution made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the cause of socialism, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The two sides stressed that the multifaceted successes attained by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in building the developed socialist society constitute an essential contribution to increasing the influence and force of attraction of socialism in the world, and to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples.

The sides examined the bilateral Romanian-Bulgarian relations and established ways of continuously developing and deepening them. Views were also exchanged on current aspects of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement.

The two sides agreed to continuously expand consultations between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on matters concerning the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international situation, and of the communist and workers movement.

At the end of the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed a "joint declaration" and an "agreement-program of basic guidelines for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1990."

The following documents were also signed in preparation for and during the visit:

1. A protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the 1981-85 period.

2. An agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on expanding cooperation and collaboration in energy matters.

3. A program on scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration for the 1981-90 period.

4. A program on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the 1981-85 period.

5. A protocol on expanding the validity of the convention on specialization in the area of metallurgy for the 1981-85 period.

6. A general convention on specialization and cooperation in the area of machine-building and transportation up to 1990.

7. A general convention on comprehensive cooperation in the area of machine-tools and implements up to 1990.

8. A protocol on extending the validity of the convention on specialization in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for the food industry for the 1981-85 period.

9. A protocol on extending the validity of the convention on specialization in the production of electronic components for the 1981-85 period.

10. A convention on production-sharing and on the organization of mutual deliveries of chemical products for the 1980-85 period.

11. A protocol on extending the validity of the convention on specialization in the production of and mutual deliveries of pharmaceuticals for the 1981-85 period.

12. The foundation contract and the statute of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian "Danube" association for economic cooperation and marketing.

13. The operational statute of the Romanian-Bulgarian subcommission for raw material resources.

14. A protocol on the first stage of water diversion at the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower station on the Danube.

The two party-state leaders highly appreciated the fruitful talks they had, and stressed that this new meeting, the agreements concluded and the documents signed constitute an important contribution to continuously developing and deepening the relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to lead a party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania on an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Bucharest, 7 June 1980.

Joint Declaration

AU100905 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of joint Romanian-Bulgarian declaration on the visit paid to Romania by BCP Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov, signed in Bucharest on 7 June]

[Text] The RCP and the BCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the 11th BCP Congress;

Highly appreciating the strengthening traditional friendship and the dynamic, multifaceted development of the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on equality of rights, mutual respect and trust, in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria of November 1970;

Firmly convinced that the continuous deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations is in keeping with the vital interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and serves the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, contributes to strengthening peace, detente and cooperation among peoples in Europe and throughout the world;

Determined to expand and deepen cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, to develop relations with the developing countries and with the other states, regardless of social system;

Inspired by the unwavering desire to act together with all the peace-loving states and forces to reduce international tension, to consolidate peace, detente and security, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to develop cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world;

Consistently supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and the policy of apartheid, for freedom, independence and social progress;

Reasserting their support for the aims and principles of the UN Charter;

Following the talks held on 3-7 June 1980 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Declare:

I. The RCP and the BCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing mutual relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and in all other areas on the sound basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual comradely assistance and mutual advantage, in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

A decisive role in the fruitful development of the fraternal Romanian-Bulgarian relations is played by the meetings and talks that have become traditional between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The decisions and conventions adopted at such meetings have always opened up new prospects for expanding and deepening the efficient cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

In accordance with those decisions and agreements, contacts have intensified between representatives of the two parties' central committee. Cooperation has expanded between the parliaments and governments of the two countries: Direct ties have developed between county and town party bodies, as well as exchange visits between members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Fatherland Front, trade union, youth, women's and other mass and civic organizations. All these have contributed to exchanges of experience in socialist construction, and to strengthening cooperation on matters of common interest.

The results attained at meetings and talks between the prime ministers of the two governments, and the activities of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, of the planning and foreign trade bodies, and of ministries and economic bodies of Romania and Bulgaria, were highly praised.

Both sides stressed with satisfaction the successful implementation of the decisions adopted on developing and deepening economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Production-sharing and specialization have expanded and diversified, and their share within overall economic exchanges is continually growing. Commercial exchanges have developed rapidly; thus, between 1976 and 1980 their volume doubled that of the achievements of the previous 5-year plan.

The two party-state leaders praised the joint efforts of the collectives of Romanian and Bulgarian working people employed in building the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machinery plant and the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower complex, which are of great importance for the economies of the two countries and contribute to continuously strengthening the Romanian-Bulgarian ties of lasting friendship. The sides agreed to accelerate the work on those projects and to make preparations for the joint construction of a new hydropower plant on the Danube in the Cernavoda area, as well as of other economic units.

The sides emphasized the important contribution made to the development of economic relations by the agreement on expanding cooperation and collaboration in energy matters by 1990; the program on scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration for the 1981-90 period; the general conventions on production-sharing and specialization in the area of transportation means and on comprehensive cooperation in the area of machine-tools by 1990; the conventions on cooperation and specialization in the areas of metallurgy, the chemical industry and other branches, signed in preparation for the visit and following the decisions adopted at the summit meetings of Voden and Sinaia in 1979. Those documents open up new prospects for efficient cooperation im mastering technological progress and developing those economic branches. The competent bodies were instructed to accelerate the preparation of a comprehensive long-term program on cooperation in the area of raw materials, of cooperation and specialization conventions in the production of equipment for the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower plant, and conventions on cooperation in the manufacture of tractors, agricultural machinery, and so forth.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results attained in coordinating the development plans of the two national economies for the 1981-1985 period. So far it has already been agreed to double the volume of goods exchanged as compared with the previous 5-year plan. Stressing the considerable possibilities existing for expanding production-sharing and specialization and for increasing mutual goods deliveries in the coming 5-year plan, the two party-state leaders instructed the central planning bodies, ministries and economic organizations to further endeavor to increase the volume of commercial exchanges substantially above and beyond that agreed upon to date.

Reasserting their joint desire to capitalize ever more intensively on the opportunities created by the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries and by their geographical proximity, and to raise all economic, scientific and technical cooperation activities to a qualitatively higher level, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed an "agreement-program on the basic guidelines for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1990," which ensures a sound, long-term basis for deepening, expanding and continuously improving the economic relations between the two countries.

Praising the establishment of a joint Romanian-Bulgarian association for economic cooperation and marketing, and the measures adopted so far to facilitate a closer cooperation between the two countries' specialized bodies, the two party-state leaders agreed to further develop and expand new forms of joint activities in the areas of production-sharing, commercial operations and projects in third countries.

The sides stressed the importance of cooperation within CEMA, which contributes to developing the economic relations between Romania and Bulgaria. The two countries are determined to further make an active contribution, along with the other CEMA member states, to implementing the "comprehensive program on further deepening and improving the cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member states," and to working out and implementing special long-term cooperation programs in various key branches of material production, programs designed to better meet the requirements of the CEMA member states.

Positively appreciating the activities of the joint commission of cultural cooperation, the two sides noted with satisfaction the results attained in mutual cooperation in the areas of science, education, culture and arts, and in those of health care, tourism, sports and exchanges in the border area. They agreed that the competent bodies and organizations of the two countries should work together to expand the practice of mutual briefing on the two peoples' successes in building socialism, on their culture and heroic past, to conserve historical monuments of joint interest, to enrich and carry on the traditions of friendship and mutual assistance which for centuries have characterized Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

The sides signed a program on cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1981-85 period. The realization of the program will contribute to diversifying and raising the qualitative level of Romanian-Bulgarian relations in the areas of science, culture, arts, education, instruction and cadre training.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov reasserted the two parties' and states' joint determination to strengthen, expand and further deepen Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation in all areas, in the firm belief that this is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, and constitutes an important contribution to strengthening detente and security, developing international cooperation in the struggle for socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

II. Upon exchanging views on current international issues, the two party-state leaders note that, on the one hand, the peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces are increasingly determined to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of aggression and oppression, and to intensify the struggle for peace, detente, for halting the arms race, for social freedom and progress, for a peaceful and equal international cooperation based on mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

On the other hand, there is an increase in the activities of imperialist and reactionary forces, in their attempts to subordinate independent states and peoples, to step up the arms race and in their flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other states. These constitute a threat for the process of detente, for the peace, freedom, independence and progress of the peoples.

The two sides expressed their profound anxiety about the recent aggravation of the international situation and about the considerably growing dangers to the cause of detente and peace.

The above came as a consequence of the further activation of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemony and of the accumulation of unsolved international problems. The imperialist circles that promote this policy openly violate the independence and sovereignty of the states, interfere in their internal affairs, and increasingly use or threaten to use force in international relations.

At the same time, new obstacles are being put in the way of restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality of rights and equity. The use or threat of force is increasingly applied against developing countries in the struggle for energy and raw materials resources. This generates instability in international relations and new hotbeds of tension.

The imperialist and reactionary forces make use of all this to increase their military budgets and to step up long-term armament programs. As a result, new obstacles emerge in the way of strengthening security in Europe, where, as in the past, no progress was made in military disengagement and disarmament. Military expenditures are rising, troops and armaments increase, and more means of destruction are stockpiled, especially nuclear, which threaten the peoples of the continent.

A particular danger is entailed in the NATO decision to produce and deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Should this decision be implemented, the situation in Europe would deteriorate abruptly, because an increased destructive potential in Europe would inevitably affect the political climate and vital interests of the European peoples. It would entail additional enormous expenditures, which in turn would place and even heavier burden on the peoples.

The sides believe that, given these conditions, it is vital that the socialist countries, the nonaligned and developing countries, and all the states of the world, the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces act resolutely to halt the trend toward tension and "cold war," to defend and continue the policy of detente and to turn it into a continuous, multilateral and all-embracing process. All conflicts among states, no matter how complex, must be solved solely through negotiations and on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereighty of each nation, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

The two sides emphasized that, owing to the radical changes that have occurred in the international balance of forces in favor of socialism, peace and national independence, the socialist countries, in cooperation with other states and with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces have safeguarded peace and the transition to a policy of detente, developing cooperation and good neighborliness among states with different social systems in the past 10 years. They expressed their conviction that the socialist countries, the peace-loving states and the progressive and democratic forces, resolutely struggling against the imperialist policy of domination, tension and "cold war" are capable of maintaining the positive things achieved.

They are also capable of ensuring the continuation of the policy of detente and attaining positive changes in the entire system of international relations, as well as intensifying the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

The two sides stressed that, in the 25 years since the establishment of their defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact member states, in cooperation and collaboration with other states and with all peace-loving forces, have been dealing positively and efficiently with vital tasks such as: precluding the outbreak of war in Europe, contributing through all means to consolidating peace, relaxing international tension, and developing a peaceful, equal cooperation among states.

The sides stressed the importance of the declarations adopted on 15 May this year by the Warsaw Pact member states. These contain a comprehensive operative program for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation, halting the arms race and beginning military disengagement, achieving general, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating force from international relations, solving all conflicts between states solely through peaceful means, and consolidating the peoples' peace, independence and security. They stressed the importance of organizing a meeting at the highest level, with the participation of heads of state from all parts of the world, whose task should be to eliminate the hotbeds of international tension and preclude war.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are determined to work together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, with other socialist countries, with all peace-loving states, progressive and democratic forces in the world to implement the proposals contained in the Warsaw documents.

Both countries attach great importance to achieving security and developing cooperation in Europe, and to intensifying efforts to implement the CSCE final document as a unitary whole.

Romania and Bulgaria believe that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participants must play an important role in consolidating detente, realizing security and developing cooperation in Europe. This requires greater efforts to prepare the meeting thoroughly and to create a climate of mutual trust and understanding, so that even before the opening of the meeting a consensus can be reached on the problems on which specific measures can be taken to implement the final document.

The Madrid meeting must take place in a constructive atmosphere and end with specific measures on the military and political aspects of European security and on cooperation in all areas among the participating states. Constructive preparations and progress in decision-making would warrant the participation of foreign ministers in this process.

The problem of military disengagement and disarmament is of prime importance among the problems decisive for consolidating peace in Europe. Thus, it is extremely important for the Madrid meeting to adopt a decision on convening a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, as suggested by the Warsaw Pact member states, as an essential and inseparable component part of the process begun at the CSCE.

Such a conference would constitute a milestone in the consolidation of the foundations of European peace and in the implementation of the CSCE participants' obligation to take efficient measures to reduce military confrontation and favor disarmament in Europe.

The two sides expressed the hope that all the participants in the all-European conference will adopt a constructive position on the issue of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe.

Romania and Bulgaria believe that negotiations on medium range nuclear missiles are possible. They support the Soviet Union's proposal in this connection. Only one thing is necessary to create conditions for beginning the negotiations: to rescind the NATO decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new types of U.S. nuclear missiles, or at the least, to postpone its implementation. The two sides speak out for beginning such negotiations as soon as possible and securing their success, with a view to halting the nuclear arms race and reducing the nuclear missile arsenal in Europe, so that the military balance can be achieved at as low a level of armaments as possible.

They advocate the earliest possible ratification of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) and believe that the postponement of this ratification by the United States does not serve the cause of detente and trust.

In view of the threat posed by the concentration of vast troops and of the most sophisticated armaments in central Europe, the two sides advocate the activation and successful and earliest possible conclusion of the Vienna negotiations. They urge the adoption of measures which, without impairing the security of any of the sides, can bring about a lessening of military confrontation in that area, noting that through their proposals, the socialist states participating in the negotiations have marked considerable steps toward bridging the gap between positions. The two sides stressed that all the states participating in the negotiations must approach the matter constructively.

Along this line, Romania and Bulgaria reasserted their positive stand on the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw a certain contingent of troops and armaments from central Europe and on the implementation of this decision. The two sides believe that it is exceedingly important to decide that, as of a commonly agreed upon date, no state or group of states in Europe should increase their armed forces in the area outlined in the CSCE final document.

Romania and Bulgaria are in favor of the adoption without delay of efficient measures to limit and halt the arms race and to achieve general, primarily nuclear disarmament. They believe that the production of nuclear weapons must be ceased and existing stocks gradually cut back and finally eliminated, the use of nuclear arms irretrievably outlawed, a general and total ban placed on nuclear experiments, expenditures, troops and armaments reduced, the production of new types and systems of mass destruction arms prohibited, military bases dismantled and troops withdrawn from foreign territories, denuclearized areas and areas of peace created in various parts of the world, including Europe, and the military blocs simultaneously dismantled. They are determined to act for the implementation of the entire group of proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact member states, which incorporates all the aspects of disarmament and recommends a safe course for such actions.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to support and further expand their political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with all the Balkan countries, and to work to consolidate trust and good neighborliness, to develop bilateral and unilateral cooperation in areas of joint interest, and to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace free of foreign military bases and nuclear arms, in keeping with the interests of the Balkan peoples and as a contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They are in favor of a peaceful solution to the Cypriot problem, based on the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, and the securing of conditions in which Greek and Turkish Cypriots can settle their internal problems without foreign interference and in which the relevant UN resolutions can be implemented. The two sides expressed their firm conviction that a global, just and lasting solution can be achieved in the Middle East with the direct participation of all interested sides, including the Arab Palestinian people through their representative, the PLO. Such a settlement requires Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, realization of the Arab Palestinian people's right self-determination and to establish their own independent state, and securing the sovereignty and security of all the states in that area.

Romania and Bulgaria stressed that the situation created in connection with Afghanistan must be settled through political means. Such a settlement must guarantee the complete cessation and non-recurrence of any form of foreign interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan. Once all forms of foreign interference against the government and people of Afghanistan have completely ceased, the Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet Union's declarations.

The two sides reasserted their support for the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by the DPRK for the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of Korea, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, in the interests of the Korean nation, of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria reasserted their firm support for the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, for freedom and respect for each people's right to be master of its fate, to fulfill its aspirations, and to develop along the path of progress.

The sides hailed with satisfaction the victory of the Zimbabwe people led by the Patriotic Front, and the establishment of its independent and sovereign state. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization--SWAPO--and with the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa to eliminate the regime of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two sides emphasized the growing role of the nonaligned movement in resolving complex international problems as an important positive factor of the current international politics. In this spirit, they support the decisions of the sixth conference of nonaligned heads of state and government held in 1979 in Havana, designed to strengthen international peace and security, achieve disarmament, ban any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states, and ensure the peoples' right to a free and independent development.

In connection with the important problem of bridging the gaps between the economic development levels of the states and restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the two sides noted the importance of the coming UN General Assembly special meeting this summer devoted to the problems of the new world economic order. They expressed the hope that the proceedings and their results will contribute to promoting an equal international cooperation in economic areas, and will assist the developing countries' efforts to accelerate their rate of economic development.

The sides spoke out for increasing the UN role in safeguarding peace and security in the world and solving mankind's problems, in accordance with the principles and aims of the UN charter. They stressed that all interstate conflicts must be settled exclusively through peaceful means and with the equal participation of the interested states.

The two sides stated their determination to expand and deepen their friendship and cooperation in all areas with the other socialist countries, to develop relations with all states, in the interests of continuously strengthening the process of detente, and of the cause of international peace, understanding and progress.

III. The RCP and the BCP are determined to contribute to continuously strengthening the unity and cooperation of the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equality of rights and independence, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two parties expressed their conviction that at present, when the international situation is deteriorating, the primary task of all communist and workers parties is to extensively mobilize the broadest possible political and social forces, the masses and public opinion in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Today more than ever it is necessary to unite all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, for peacefully solving all interstate conflicts and eliminating force from international relations, for mutual understanding and for developing cooperation among peoples.

In order to attain those aims, the RCP and the BCP reaffirmed their determination to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation with the other communist and workers parties, to expand their cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with other progressive and democratic parties and peace-loving forces everywhere.

The two sides expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the visit and talks, as well as their firm conviction that they will make a fresh and important contribution to further strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and many-sided cooperation between the BCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the two neighborly and friendly peoples, in keeping with their basic aspirations, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and progress, of strengthening peace and detente and developing international cooperation.

Bucharest, 7 Jun 1980.

[The Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of the joint declaration on Zhivkov's visit to Romania, published on 8 Jun, pages 1, 3 substitutes, throughout the text, the word "detente" for the word "disengagement" in the Bucharest SCINTEIA version.]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CONGOLESE MINISTER OF INTERIOR

AU111028 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Francois Xavier Katali, member of the Congolese Labor Party [CLP] Politburo and minister of interior of the People's Republic of Congo, who is on an official visit to our country.

The Congolese minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message of militant friendship from Comrade Denis Sassou-n'Guesso, chairman of the CLP Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also expressed gratitude for the interview and for the invitation to visit Romania. Expressing thanks for the sentiments expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed to Comrade Denis Sassou-n'Guesso greetings and best wishes.

The sides emphasized with satisfaction the ascending course of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, relations which are continuously developing, in the spirit of the Romanian-Congolese summit talks and agreements. They also expressed the desire to further promote good Romanian-Congolese relations for the benefit and in the interests of both countries and peoples, and of the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Upon exchanging views on current international issues, the sides stressed the need to intensify all the peoples' efforts to resume and consolidate the trend toward detente, peace and independence, and to settle through political means and negotiations the conflicts and tension existing in various parts of the world, in accordance with the fundamental interests of the people. They reasserted the two countries' determination to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena, to expand and deepen their multilateral cooperation with the developing countries, with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order based on equity and justice, to fulfilling all the peoples' aspirations for peace, freedom, independence and progress, and to building a better and more just world. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ANDREI RECEIVES LEBANESE PARLIAMENT SPEAKER

AU111338 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today received the Lebanese Parliament Speaker Kamil al-Asad, with whom he discussed the development of bilateral relations and aspects of the international situation, particularly that in the Middle East.

SFRY'S DOLANC ADDRESSES YUGOSLAV CITIZENS IN BUCHAREST

LD112302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who is on a short visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, this afternoon met Yugoslavs who temporarily live and work in Romania. Stane Dolanc informed our citizens on topical developments in Yugoslavia and spoke about the most important international questions. He also answered several questions by our citizens. The meeting was attended by Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COMMISSION WITH GDR--A protocol on setting up the joint Romanian-GDR governmental commission for cultural cooperation was signed on 6 June in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--A protocol on cooperation between the health ministries of Romania and the DPRK for 1980-1981 was signed on 7 June in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

VRHOVEC CONTINUES TOUR OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta Press Conference

LD111134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Jakarta, June 11 (TANJUG)--At a press conference held here after he was received by President Suharto, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec emphasized that "nonalignment is the only alternative for establishing world peace and progress."

Indonesia and Yugoslavia assess that the nonaligned countries must be more active in order to surmount the deteriorated world situation, Vrhovec said. Citing the reasons for the current deterioration--the renewal of war in some countries, the use of force in questions under dispute, intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign nations--the Yugoslav foreign secretary said that the nonaligned countries must be more resolved in the elimination of these reasons. Vrhovec particularly pressed for the preservation of the "spirit, authentic principles and political goals of the nonaligned movement."

The nonaligned movement,cannot be underestimated from any side, Josip Vrhovec noted. "As founders of the nonaligned movement, Indonesia and Yugoslavia have a responsible role in preserving its authentic principles," Vrhovec said pointing out the important role Indonesia has in the movement.

Singapore Meeting With Dhanabalam

LD111136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Singapore,June 11 (TANJUG)--During his brief stop off in Singapore on the way from Jakarta to New Delhi, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met with Singapore's Foreign Minister Dhanabalam. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the current international situation and activities of the nonaligned movement. They also stressed the necessity of strengthening the nonaligned countries' joint actions for surmounting the dangerous developments in international relations. Joint stands in the movement of nonalignment should be reached by way of democratic debate and consensus, as is already practiced, the two foreign ministers consider.

Communique on Sri Lanka Visit

LD071244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 7 Jun 80

["Joint Communique on Vrhovec-Hameed Talks"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Colombo--Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka are convinced that nonaligned countries will strive together and with determination to overcome the dangerous situation in international relations and for strict respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of nations to make their own decisions on their own destiny, social order and international orientation.

This is stated in the joint communique on the talks held here between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Shahul Hameed, Sri Lanka minister of foreign affairs. The aim of the talks was to make a contribution to the intensified activity of nonaligned countries on the international scene.

The view jointly expressed during the talks is that it is the duty and obligation of the nonaligned movement to make use of its great moral and political influence and prestige in international relations, as has been done by the movement in the past. It was stressed that, regardless of differences on a number of questions, the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment constitute a sound foundation for building solidarity and unity. The exchange of views over the 2 preceding days was appraised by the participants as a contribution not only to the further development of friendship between the two countries, but also to the consolidation of the nonaligned movement.

The text of the joint communique reads:

Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Sri Lanka from 3-7 June 1980 at the invitation of A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

J.R. Jayawardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, received the federal secretary for foreign affairs, who conveyed to him a message from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. President Jayawardene returned the warm greetings the president of the SFRY Presidency sent him. President Jayawardene evoked the memories of his meeting with President Tito at the sixth summit on nonaligned countries in Havana last year and pointed out President Tito's exceptional contribution to the development of the policy and movement of nonalignment. President Jayawardene also stressed the significance Sri Lanka attached to friendly relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia. He noted that in the current international situation there was increased need to uphold the principles of the policy of nonalignment, to the formulation of which Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka made a significant contribution.

The talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hameed were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust. During the talks an exchange of views was carried out on several questions of bilateral and multilateral nature. The federal secretary recalled the usefulness of the talks which he had with the Sri Lanka minister of foreign affairs during the latter's visit to Belgrade, where he attended President Tito's funeral. He said that as the presiding member of the nonaligned movement up to the time of the sixth summit, Sri Lanka played a significant role in promoting the activity of the nonaligned movement during a difficult period. He expressed his gratification at the fact that Sri Lanka continues to use its experience in the interest of maintaining the movement's unity and strict adherence to the original principles of nonalignment.

It was noted with gratification that relations between the two countries are friendly and the two ministers agreed that the international situation had deteriorated seriously and that certain events were threatening the fundamental principles of the policy and movement of nonalignment. They agreed that there was a pressing need for the nonaligned movement to emphasize its principles resolutely and clearly at this critical stage in the development of international relations. The two ministers drew attention with anxiety to the intensified violation of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and to the alarming examples of the use of force in international relations and the intensification in the competition and rivalry between the great powers and the blocs.

They expressed particular anxiety at the attempts to expand the zone of influences in traditionally nonaligned areas. They reiterated their conviction that the nonaligned policy is the only way to solve problems confronting the present-day world, which would eliminate the fundamental causes of the current deterioration in international relations.

Proceeding from this assumption, the two ministers expressed the conviction that nonaligned countries would strive together resolutely to overcome the present dangerous situation in international relations and for strict respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of nations to make their own decisions on their own destiny, social order and international orientation. They stressed that it is these principles which enabled the nonaligned policy to become a common value of all mankind.

The two ministers expressed the view that it is the duty and obligation of the nonaligned movement to make use of its great moral and political influence and prestige, as it has in the past. They stressed that, regardless of difference on a number of questions, the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment constitute a sound foundation for the building of solidarity and unity. They agreed on the need to encourage this kind of activity of the nonaligned movement, which will further increase the influence, the principles and the goals of the policy of nonalignment in settling crises, in reviving detente as a universal process, and strengthening peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations on an equal footing between states.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to international economic relations, the position of the developing countries and efforts to introduce the new international economic order. They expressed regret at the absence of any substantial progress in the establishment of new and more equitable economic relations in the world and at the absence of political readiness on the part of developed countries to make their indispensable contribution to the settling of crucial problems on which the world's long-term stability depend.

They pointed out the need for intensified joint efforts by nonaligned countries and for even closer cooperation aimed at ensuring the success of the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on the new international economic order, the third decade of development and global negotiations. They spoke in favor of implementing the conclusions of the sixth summit on intensifying mutual cooperation between nonaligned countries and on the collective reliance on one's own resources.

The two ministers laid stress with gratification on the constant and favorable development of relations between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, based on firm friendship and mutual respect. They affirmed their governments' readiness to promote bilateral cooperation by strengthening the existing ties in the economic, cultural, scientific, information and other fields. Noting the possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation, they pointed out the need to diversify economic cooperation and place it on a firmer and longer-term basis through cooperation in industry and joint investing.

Thanking him for his hospitality, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MARKOVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO ZAMBIA

Arrival Reported

AU101635 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Lusaka, 7 June, TANJUG--An SFRY Assembly delegation led by its president, Dragoslav Markovic, arrived on a 4-day official and friendly visit to Zambia today.

The delegation consists of Hakija Pozderac, Halil Feuzulahu, Branko Lazovic and Ljupco Samonikov.

At Lusaka airport members of the delegation were welcomed by Robinson Nabulyato, president of the Zambian Parliament, and his associates, a large group of Yugoslavs working in that country and members of the SFRY Embassy.

In a statement for the press Dragoslav Markovic expressed his pleasure at visiting Zambia and noted the numerous contacts between representatives of the two countries in the political, economic and other fields. Our talks will be multifarious--we will discuss political and economic questions of bilateral relations, the international situation, particularly opportunities for cooperation between our two countries in that field and we will also exchange experiences gained in the work of our parliaments, Dragoslav Markovic said.

The president of the SFRY Assembly particularly pointed out that the present international situation is such that it calls for a serious joint effort of all progressive forces to overcome negative trends. In this connection, he drew attention to the serious crisis in Namibia. All forces fighting the remnants of colonialism, domination and for peace and progress are interested in the solution of this crisis.

After today's talks with its hosts, the delegation of the SFRY Assembly will stay in the "tourist capital" Livingstone until tomorrow night, while on Monday it will visit Kitwe, the industrial center of the most developed copperbelt province.

Report on Talks

LD111310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka, June 11 (TANJUG)--The delegations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic and the National Assembly of Zambia, headed by Speaker Robinson Nabulyato, closed their talks here yesterday evening. The talks, which opened last Saturday, focused mainly on the activities of the two countries' assemblies. Although Yugoslavia and Zambia have specified parliamentary systems, it is possible for them to mutually benefit from the experience gained.

The delegations also discussed bilateral relations, the situation in Africa, especially in the south of the continent, and current events in other parts of the world. The importance of the new international economic order was pointed out during the talks.

Before the final talks, the members of the Yugoslav delegation toured the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric power station in whose construction Yugoslav enterprises took part in the mid '70's.

Markovic, Nabulyato Toasts

LD111312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1011 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lusaka, June 11 (TANJUG)--"We in southern Africa will always remember President Tito by the struggle which he fought against imperialism and colonialism, and the entire mankind feels a vacuum which remained behind that great man, since he was a great world leader and founder of the non-aligned movement".

This was stated by Speaker of the Zambian National Assembly Robinson Nabulyato in his toast at the dinner given last night in honour of a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. Nabulyato pointed to the indispensability of being faithful to the authentic principles of the non-aligned movement.

In reply to Robinson Nabulyato's toast, Dragoslav Markovic pointed out that Yugoslavia is ready to continue, with resolve equal to this so far, to develop comprehensive cooperation with friendly, non-aligned Zambia.

The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia also spoke about the present, seriously deteriorated situation in the world, pointing out that the policy of nonalignment is the only real, peaceful option for a broad international action. We consider it indispensable, therefore, as a large number of non-aligned and other countries too do, that the nonaligned countries, aware of their global responsibility, as an independent non-bloc factor, launch an active initiative and offer again a platform for a comprehensive visualisation and solution of international problems, Markovic emphasized.

Expressing satisfaction with the Zimbabwe people gaining independence, the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia gave credit to Zambia and other front line countries in southern Africa for support to the peoples which still have to fight against colonialism and apartheid.

"Yugoslavia is giving and will continue to give every possible support and aid to that profoundly just and human struggle" he emphasized.

Delegation's Departure

LD111416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka, June 11 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, left Lusaka for Dar es-Salaam today, after a five-day official and friendly visit to Zambia.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation was received by Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

The parliamentary delegations of the two countries had a full-scale exchange of views on the parliamentary system and also discussed bilateral relations and different aspects of the present international, political and economic situation.

PENKOV, BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU110933 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Bulgarian Delegation in Yugoslavia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, led by its chairman, Mr Penko Penkov, is visiting in Belgrade at the invitation of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Yesterday the delegation was received by Mr Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of Serbia.

The head of the Serbian Government expressed satisfaction with his recent visit in Bulgaria and especially with his meeting and talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, Prime Minister Stanko Todorov, and Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov. He underlined the necessity of a further deepening of the economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Bulgaria on a long-term and lasting basis. Mr Stambolic pointed out that the trade exchange in its classical forms should give way to new forms of specialization and industrial joint production. He stated that in this respect objective possibilities exist, as well as bilateral interest, corroborated by the former bilateral talks.

Yesterday the delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Industry and Trade was also received by Mr Ilija Vakic, chairman of the Federal Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia. Stressed was the role of the two chambers for the further promotion of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic cooperation and for reaching new agreements on specialization and industrial joint production between the two neighboring socialist countries. Announced was the decision to arrange an economic exhibition of Serbia in Sofia this October and, in the spring of 1981, a Bulgarian economic exhibition in Belgrade.

At the talks between the delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Industry and Trade, led by Mr Penko Pankov, and a delegation of the Chamber of Economy of Serbia, led by its chairman, Mr Milivoje Veljovic, held on Monday, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the general agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation signed by "Electroimpex" and "Izotimpex" of Sofia and "Elektronska Industrija" of Nis.

After their visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia the Bulgarian delegation will proceed to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

GRLICKOV TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU111154 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY. In the talk, which was held at the ambassador's request, the topical situation in the workers and progressive movement in the world was discussed.

DJURANOVIC TO ADDRESS 2 JULY ASSEMBLY SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD111500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG)--At its session scheduled for July 2, the Assembly of Yugoslavia is to discuss the latest economic measures and activities for the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy. A report on the implementation of Yugoslavia's current social and economic plan, and an assessment of the economic activity this year and possibilities for development in 1981, will be submitted by Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic.

The Yugoslav Government is also expected to propose a number of amendments to the law on the fundamentals of the price system and social control of prices.

MIKULIC LECTURES ON TITO'S COLLECTIVE WORK INITIATIVE

LD112212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility has profound revolutionary, self-managing and democratic meaning and purpose. It therefore signifies not only rotation of cadres and the 1-year mandate of the presiding member, but also work on the part of all subjective forces directed toward creating conditions in which the working man will truly control society.

In a lecture given today to the political school and political activists of the committee of the conference of organizations of the League of Communists in organs and organizations of the federation, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, emphasized that Comrade Tito's initiative is precisely the result of the experience derived from all phases of our revolution and development. In the delegate system it makes a major contribution to creating conditions for decisionmaking on the part of working people about the results of labor.

Mikulic recalled that reliance on the broadest popular masses in the national liberation war had a crucial influence on the development and victory of the movement, and that at that time, as in all the postwar years, Comrade Tito always stressed the importance of such democratic practice. Proceeding from the fact that the role of the working class cannot be [word indistinct] by either individuals or groups, or by political institutions, Comrade Tito's initiative also means a defense against technobureaucratic danger, arbitrariness and usurpation of power. Implementation of the initiative facilitates at the same time the further strengthening of the equality and unity of our nations and nationalities, Mikulic said.

BORBA VIEWS RECENT SHORTAGES, CRITICIZES SAWP

AU111220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Nedeljko Papic article: "When the Street Informs People"]

[Excerpts] Everything that has recently been happening in Belgrade shops, and similar occurrences happened also in other towns, could briefly be described as ugly. People swarmed into shops, began to buy practically everything, and what is particularly interesting, they were buying mostly those items of which a considerable supply exists.

The reason for this disagreeable occurrence were street reports, more correctly the market place rumors which were easily accepted by people. Naturally, it is easy to say that consumers are uninformed, that they are taken in by rumors, that they unnecessarily stock up at home and that for this reason there is a shortage of goods in certain towns or shops.

However, the question arises how it could happen that people have en masse accepted the market place rumor. Why was it sufficient for somebody to say, to disseminate the news that a certain item would be in short supply, or that its price would be increased and thus lines were immediately formed in front of shops? Briefly, why has the street become a source of information? Why have rumors become an "authority" by which people are so easily taken in? And what is no less important, it appears, is why in such unpleasant situation that those who are competent and responsible do not react immediately to quickly and effectively suppress the street rumors and give citizens correct, accurate information?

Late and Incompletely

The experiences from certain earlier similar situations when disturbances in supply occurred--and this could be also be clearly seen on this occasion--demonstrate that one cannot leave it to the supply organizations to inform the public, or be the first to explain to the people why there is a shortage of certain items.

Besides, the shopkeepers are not the only ones responsible for supply and for information about supply. Also the appropriate state organs, primarily the communal assemblies, their service and executive bodies are responsible. Why, in spite of all the aforementioned, does one have to wait for a statement by the Federal Executive Council and for the reaction from above?

Also we earlier encountered the problem of periodical shortages of goods and services and we will certainly encounter them in the future. The causes of certain shortages are much deeper and much more complex than the ordinary man knows or believes. We will have to free ourselves of apathy and consumer habits. We will have to spend only what we earn.

SAWP Is Again Keeping Silent

It appears that it is also necessary to say the following: For a long time, and now too, we have viewed the concrete problems of shortages of goods and services as small, nearly insignificant problems of people. Our attitude toward these problems also is such and for this reason we resolve them slowly. And then we are surprised when the consumer, who first sought the causes from the salesman and then in the commune, begins to criticize the system. This apparently small problem of supply can then become a great political question. As such it is considerably more difficult to resolve.

When discussing this question, one cannot evade the role, or better said, the obligation of the Socialist Alliance in this field. Supply and similar questions that are concretely expressed in practice are in fact those most vital questions to which the Socialist Alliance should react and it should act to more rapidly implement its role in practice. Frequently earlier and again on this occasion, the Socialist Alliance, or better said its leadership have been among the last to react.

In such a situation it is not at all accidental that public opinion develops first in the street, in the market place, and not at the proper place specific to our system--in the Socialist Alliance. This is only evidence of how far the individual SAWP organizations and their leaderships are still removed from practical, vital questions confronting the people, to what extent the work is still being carried out in the old manner.

An experience, even a bad one, can provide a good, useful lesson.

BORBA EXPLAINS DRAFT LAW ON MILITARY OBLIGATION

AU120920 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 June, on pages five and six, carries a 4,000-word article by Vladimir Krasic and Anastas Nesic entitled "What Is Being Changed in the Law on Military Obligation and Why These Changes Are Being Made" explaining the draft law on military obligation adopted with several amendments by the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber on 3 June. The article calls attention to Article Five of the draft law which stipulates:

"Military obligation includes the liability of military draft, the obligation to serve a term of military service in the military reserve and, under the conditions stipulated by this law, the military training of women. Under the conditions stipulated by this law, all SFRY citizens are liable for military draft whereas all SFRY citizens pronounced fit for military service are subject to the obligation of serving a term of military service and of service in the military reserve." As Vladimir Krasic and Anastas Nesic report in BORBA, the draft law includes special provisions for the military obligation of women. Thus Article Six says that "women are not liable for military draft and do not have the obligation to serve a term of military service. In peacetime women who volunteer for military service may be called up for military training in accordance with the need to fill vacancies in the armed forces and the women who are subject to military obligation under the provisions of this law may be called up for military exercise in the armed forces in order to acquire the necessary knowledge and training for wartime duties." In this connection Article 44 of the draft law stipulates the "the military training of women who volunterr for military service is organized and carried out within the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense. This training may last from 2 to 6 months, depending on the duties for which the training is designed." According to this article female volunteers may be called up from the year in which they reach the age of 19 to the year in which they reach the age of 24. As Krasic and Nesic explain, the new draft law makes it possible for women "to become real soldiers, wearing uniforms, living in barracks and subject to military discipline." Accordingly, the law does not exclude the possibility of women to being promoted to the rank of officer or junior officer in the armed forces.

Explaining the liability for military draft, Article 12 of the draft law stipulates that every young man becomes liable to be drafted at the beginning of the year in which he reaches the age of 17 and this liability continues until the beginning of the term of military service. According to Article 15, military call-up applies to every young man pronounced fit for military service in the year in which he reaches the age of 18. However, a young man may be called up a year earlier if he so wishes.

Article 18 of the draft law outlines the duties and authority of military draft commissions saying that, following the required medical examinations and tests, a military draft commission may pronounce a draftee: One, fit for military service; Two, fit for military service with limitations; Three, temporarily unfit for military service; and Four, unfit for military service. But, as Krasic and Nesic note Article 20 provides in this connection that "the draftee who is pronounced temporarily unfit for military service is subject to repeated drafts until the end of the year in which he reaches the age of 26."

According to Krasic and Nesic, eight articles of the new draft law regulate the question of foreign travel of SFRY citizens who are liable for military draft as well as the question of their residence abroad. Citizens subject to military draft shall be allowed to travel or temporarily live abroad for the purpose of medical treatment for the duration of this treatment but for not longer than 2 years. Those traveling abroad on student excursions or for annual vacations shall be allowed to stay abroad for periods of up to 40 days whereas those traveling abroad for official business, sports competitions, cultural and arts events or in connection with any legal property and family affairs shall be allowed to stay abroad for periods of up to 2 months. Those citizens subject to military draft who are abroad with their parents or spouses, who are abroad officially or are working abroad, shall be allowed to stay abroad for periods of up to 4 years. A draftee who is pronounced temporarily unfit for military service may travel abroad and live abroad until the expiration of the period for which he has been pronounced unfit for military service.

On the other hand, according to Krasic and Nesic, Article 61 of the draft law stipulates that "a citizen who is a member of the military reserve may travel and reside temporarily or permanently abroad except when any one of the following conditions applies:

"One--if he has been called up for military service;

"Two--if criminal proceedings have been initiated against him for the crime of having failed to respond to call-up and evading military service or for the crime of evading military service by disabling himself or by deception;

"Three--if he has had specialized military training or has been assigned to the wartime deployment, as may be determined by the federal secretary for national defense."

"Citizens subject to military obligation of certain age groups or possessing certain professional training of special importance for the armed forces may be banned from traveling abroad by the Federal Executive Council," Article 61 of the draft law stipulates, according to BORBA.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION--In the first 4 months of this year the overall Yugoslav electricity production (nearly 19 billion kilowatt hours) exceeded the plan by 4.7 percent and was 8.7 percent larger than in the same period of last year. In May, the situation was even more favorable due to the high water level in reservoirs of the hydroelectric power plants. The daily production totaled 153.1 million kilowatt hours, while the daily consumption of electricity was 144.2 million kilowatt hours. Some 10 million kilowatt hours were exported daily to Romania, Italy, Greece and Hungary. Only Macedonia imported a certain quantity of electricity from Albania. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 80 p 1 AU]